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ESTABLISHED 1887



Where the Gulag Ruled, Jailers Dread Uprisings

10-day money would be far too high, against a backdrop of vising memployment and falling

Although most experts see little to stop

French officials from taking that last step back to normality, there is considerable debate about

the timing of any further interest rate cuts.

Some observers believe the French government

is deeply divided over whether to continue dutifully to take its lead on interest rates from

the slow-moving Bundesbank or to act more quickly to revive its own economy.

Increasingly, the view in the currency markets is that what would be best for the French

economy would also be best for the currency.

"It is now fashionable to say that if France cuts

rates that will boost the franc," said Brian Hubbard, chief economist at Banque Paribas in

The theory, bonne out by positive market responses to a series of small outs in French

interest rates over the last three weeks, is that lower rates promise a quicker end to the French

investors stampede to buy French shares and the francs with which to do it.

money to levels below those that prevailed

That insists Mr. Hubbard of Paribas.

would be moving into a brave new world." He

and many others stress that there is little way of

knowing in advance what effect such moves would have on the franc. Currency traders

could view it as strengthening the economy or

See FRANC Page 10

economic output.

By Fred Hiatt-

KOVROV, Russia—Yevgenî Ukhachov pressed against the bars of the exercise yard, his bare chest revealing a splendid tattoo of the Virgin Mother and Child.

"It's not so bail fixed," said the invitate of this high security labor camp 240 kilometers (150 miles) cast of Moscow, who—like everyone lac here—is a repeat offender. "Still, things are better on the outside."

No our would discuss the second of the control of the control of the control. No one would dispute that after dispussing the network of a prisons and comps that Russia inherited from the Stations.

The Bank of France on Monday took its

largest step yet toward proclaiming last

it surprised the markets by removing an emergency lending rate that it had put in place

in July in a last-disch effort to defend the franc.

mon Brothers. While that may be true, one key interest rate still has vet to be returned to

precrisis levels. More important, the move

Monday begs the larger question of when and whether Paris will slash interest rates that even

before the crisis were widely seen as impreerous-

emergency overnight rate by half a percentage point to 7.75 percent. Hours later, the central

ank suspended that rate entirely.

Early on Monday the Bank of France cut its

The franc weakened a little against the Deutsche mark, standing at about 3.4861 to the

mark in late New York trading, compared with Attention now shifts to France's key 5- to 10-

day repurchase rate, which sets the ceiling for

all other short-term interest rates. During last month's turmoil the repo rate was lifted from 7.75 percent to 10 percent, the level at which it

return to its precrisis levels as early as Tursday.

Only when that happens will the book be closed on France's costly bathe to defend its.

currency and the European currency god to which it had pinned its hopes for a united Europe. Only then can politicians and central

bankers begin to contemplate the sort of inter-

est rate cuts almost universally seen as neces-

sary to stimulate France's hamping economy.

With inflation running at 2 percent, econo-

mists point out that even the old price of 5-10"

ins. Economists now expect that rate to

"I think the Bank of France wants to send a message that the crisis is over," said Jean-François Mercier, French economist at Salo-

An End to Currency Crisis

_ Squeezed between dwindling funds and a rising crime rate, Russia's prisons and their million immates are in turmoil, with officials and prisoners warning that explosions could come at

In the last few weeks alone, an uprising at a prison near here ended violently, while in Siberia 23 prisoners managed to immed to freedom.

The warrier of Moscow's infamous Butyrka Prison said his

immates were so densely packed that they routinely collapsed from insufficient oxygen or swollen legs.

Prisoners look forward to interrogation, he added, because then they might can catch a few minutes' sleep. Tuberculosis is rampant, food is terrible and the sewer pipes have disintegrat-

In theory, life has improved for immates since the collapse of the Soviet Union and the Gulag system that Alexander I. Scizhenitsyn Jescribed. Political prisoners have been freed and See GULAG, Page 6

Japan Vows to Pursue **Conciliatory Course**

War Apology Hosokawa Says Likely to Ease Trade Surplus Tension in Asia

By Michael Richardson

Inservational Herald Tribute SINGAPORE - The formal apology by Japan's new prime minister for his country's wartime aggression will help reduce tensions and hasten reconciliation in Asia, especially between the region's two leading powers, China and Japan, analysis said Monday.

In his first policy speech since taking office earlier this month, Prime Minister Morihiro Hesekawa went further Monday than any othreder of Japan since its defeat in World War Il by acknowledging the extent of brutal Japacese behavior in East Asia between between 1910 and 1945.

Asian analysts said that the remarks appeared to mark a turning point in Japan's efforts to forge closer political, cultural and security ties with other Asian nations to buttress its already extensive economic links in the

"A Japan that can say this is indeed a new Japan." said Noordin Sopiee, director-general of the Institute of Strategie and International Studies in Kuala Lumpu

"The old Japan could not have said it." be added in reference to the 38-year rule of the Liberal Democratic Party, which ended when Mr. Hosokawa took power at the head of a multiparty alliance committed to sweeping political change.

Leaders of previous Japanese governments, evidently fearful of alienating influential rightists and triggering an avalanche of compensation claims by Asian victims, refused to admit explicitly that Japan had fought a war of ag-gression in Asia or to apologize for Japanese actions.

For example, Kiichi Miyazawa, the last Liberal Democratic prime minister, said in Bangkok in January at the end of a Southeast Asian tour only that "based on their remorse over Japanese past actions," the Japanese people would never again allow their country to become a military power.

Japan's refusal to openly acknowledge its past had fueled suspicions in East Asia that the Japanese government felt no real regret for what had happened before and during World

See ASIA, Page 2

French Rate Move Signals | The JFK Files - 800,000 Pages' Worth

sion in 1975, the FBI and others to answer

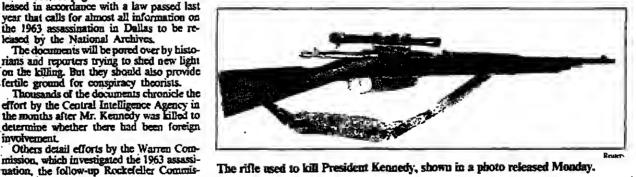
WASHINGTON — The government on Monday unlocked 30 years of secrets about John F. Kennedy's assassination — from CIA speculation about possible Soviet in-Portions of many of the released documents are blacked out because the informavolvement to a second-hand report that Lee Harvey Oswald boasted that "I will kill the tion in them is still classified.

The Warren Commission concluded in 1964 that Mr. Oswald, acting alone, killed the

persistent questions in the decades that fol-

sixth-floor window at the Texas School Book Depository in central Dallas. Since then, however, numerous conspiracy theories have surfaced, revolving around whether Mr. Oswald was the lone gunman and, if he was, whether he might have been acting at the

See JFK, Page 6



The rifle used to kill President Kennedy, shown in a photo released Monday.

By James Sterngold

Must Be Cut

Yew York Times Service TOKYO - The new prime minister, Morihiro Hosokawa, on Monday pledged a funda-mental reshaping of what he described as the corrupt electoral system and stronger efforts to reduce Japan's yawning trade surpluses.

At least in terms of oratory, Mr. Hosokawa's first policy address offered a remarkable shift from the statements of the conservative governments of the postwar era. He criticized Japan's narrow-minded pursuit of economie gain and the collusive institutions that excluded outsiders and worked against the interests of Japanese

Mr. Hosokawa also repeated his conciliatory

comments on World War II.

Noting that 48 years had passed since Japan's defeat, he said his country had "realized the great mistake we made and vowed to start anew, determined never to repeat the wrongs of

He added: "I would thus like to take this opportunity to express anew our profound remorse and apologies for the fact that past Japanese actions, including aggression and co-lonial rule, caused unbearable suffering and sorrow for so many people, and to state that we will demonstrate our new determination by contributing more than ever before to world

Leaders of previous governments under the Liberal Democratic Party always declined to say in parliament that Japan had fought a war

of aggression.

Mr. Hosokawa also said Japan would support an indefinite extension of the treaty on eventing the spread of nuclear weapons, endne months of debate.

The previous government had hesitated to extend the treaty, creating concerns that Japan wanted to preserve the option of being able to develop its own such weapons if it faced a serious threat from North Korea or others. Ignoring occasionally loud heckling from some opposition members in parliament, Mr.

Hosokawa effectively began the first government in 38 years to exclude the Liberal Demoeratic Party by echoing many of Japan's long-

"It is time to candidly admit that Japan has so far put its highest priority on economic development and has not paid sufficient attention to improving the quality of life for each and every person," said Mr. Hosokawa.

He added that a reduction in the trade surplus would help redress this imbalance.

in several respects, however, he promised continuity in a policy agenda that is, like the frail seven-party coalition government he heads, a mix of right-wing and left-wing goals. Mr. Hosokawa said be placed his highest priority on maintaining strong relations with the United States and would continue to support the security treaty with Washington. He also vowed to continue Japan's role in interna-

tional affairs, particularly through participa-tion in the United Nations. But while his proposals for political reform were sweeping, Mr. Hosokawa offered few assurances that he would take strong action to reinvigorate the economy, which is being bat-tered by a two-year-old recession and the soar-

ing yen.
Mr. Hosokawa's coalition is badly divided over how to respond to the economic difficul-

The Socialist Party, the largest party in the coalition, has traditionally favored tax cuts, since they benefit individuals rather than the big corporations long supported by Liberal Democratic governments. But Finance Ministry bureaucrats and more

See JAPAN, Page 2

Saudi Arms Funds: A U.S. Boon That Might Backfire

Nothing could be simpler nor more appealing a prospect for French policymakers. The problem, of course, is that this just a theory. The following article is based on reporting by Stephen Engelberg, Jeff Gerth and Tim Weiner. It was written by Mr. Engelberg, WASHINGTON — Saudi Arabia's financial Thus far the market has responded to gradual cuts in emergency lending rates. But Paris has come nowhere near to stepping out in front of the Bundesbank by taking the cost of borrowed.

The 800,000 pages of documents were re-

The documents will be pored over by histo-

determine whether there had been foreign

leased by the National Archives.

decline, the consequence of a decade in which the country lived beyond its means, is fundamentally reshaping the relationship between Riyadh and Washington.

When the Sandis were flush with so-called petrodollars, they bought whatever they could from the United States: military aircraft, missiles and airliners. This generated tens of thousands of jobs for military and aerospace work-

Today, the United States is making every

effort to ensure that the Saudis can buy on credit what they once bought with cash. Many American government officials say

they see the sales as crucial to keeping U.S. arms makers afloat as the U.S. military shrinks. They are confident that the Saudis can afford

Second of two articles. pending purchases, including \$30 billion in weapons and \$6 billion in airliners.

But others, including some government ex-perts, Western advisers to Saudi Arabia and dependent analysts, say they are worried. They contend that the heavy spending on weap-

ons has forced the Saudis to cut the subsidies ed requests for interviews or to written quesand patronage that have bought domestic tranquillity for the monarchy. Saudi officials have told their U.S. counterparts that they intend, in

effect, to choose guns over butter.

"They've tilted the wrong way," said William
Quandt, a White House official in the Nixon and Carter administrations responsible for the Middle East. "All the billions they've spent on arms haven't been very useful to them. This is not a popular regime. It's a huge patronage system that has spread the wealth around. If you take that away, you could contribute to a

political crisis Saudi officials declined to respond to repeattions on this subject. But officials from the United States and Saudi Arabia acknowledged that the nature of the relationship had changed. The Saudis, accustomed to dealing with Washington in secret and on the basis of handshakes, now find themselves living by the rules facing developing nations about supplying financial data to obtain credit and paying debts.

These are some of the signs of the changing relationship:

· A Pentagon decision to ease the terms of payment when a Saudi cash-flow crisis threat-

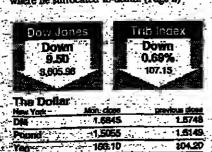
ANC Aides Linked to Rights Abuses

Several leading figures in the African Na. for suspected spies and infiltrators in Angotional Congress have been linked to the la and Zambia killed at least 16 detainess detention, torture and execution of the Ten others were known to have died in group's members during its years of exile in custody in unexplained circumstances. The report cited the case of one prisoner

An independent panel found that ANC who had been locked in a metal container security officers watching over prison camps where he sufficiated to death (Page 2)

Bosman Croats were reported blocking a UN aid convoy to Mostar. Business/Finance

Junk bonds are bouncing back now that yields elsewhere are falling. Page 9. Page 1 Pound



Olé! In France, Supporters and Opponents Lock Horns By Marlise Simons

New York Times Service ARLES, France - Hubert Yonner breeds buils and horses on the Camergue's wild marshlands, where the Rhone meets the Mediterranean. Cowboys ride his ranch, birds squawk overhead, and change comes with the cadence of the seasons. But the steady life on the Yonnet ranch is now affected by a turnabout of tastes in this earthy part of southern France.

The tradition of bullfighting, which had diminished to a trickle, is coming back with vigor. It has already increased the demand for Young bulls, and for several seasons has filled this region's arenes with spectators.

People here agree that the revival is significant, but no one can quite explain it. Just when Prance is professing a greater love for nature and animals, and supporting environmentalists. a growing number of people are paying substantial amounts—
\$40 on average—to watch the slow killing of powerful beasts. "A man wanting to test himself before a bull is perhaps. unusual even remarkable, in our time," Mr. Younet said,

searching for an answer in the office where he organizes events Philippe Gromelle, a fan who does not like to miss any fights. said: "Buillights are real and passionate, not cold and distant Marie-José Justamond, an agent for musical groups such as

the Gypsy Kings, described the revival of buildighting as part of a broader cultural rebellion. "American images and music and movies have dominated for so long," she said. "People here are going back to their local, their Latin roots. We also see this in

Opinions on the phenomenon may vary, but the figures are indisputable: The bullfighting season in Arles attracted 120,000 spectators this year, compared with 30,000 about five years ago. Fights now fill up the town's majestic Roman amphitheater, a legacy from the time when Arles was the capital of Gaul.

In oearby Nimes, the traditional rival of Arles, the bullfighting season has likewise blossomed and filled its own Roman arena. Nimes boasts of drawing people from as far away as Marseille and Lyon. The running of the bulls and fights are also more widely attended in Beziers, Fréjus, Dax, and other small towns in Provence and Languedoc, France's bullfighting re-

the manufacture of the state of

custom, in which a session usually ends, Spanish style, with the killing of six bulls and, on occasion, with the wounding or death of one of the fighters. An opinion poll last year indicated that three out of four French men and women opposed the practice, with about half calling it cruel and barbaric.

With the revival, the Society for the Protection of Animals has stepped up its campaign against the fighting. "If we cannot stop it, we want to make sure that it does not spread," Jacqueline Faucher, the society's president, said.

Freech law forbids bullfighting and cockfighting, except in towns with a long-standing tradition. In March, the society tried to block builtighting in Tarascon, saying that the town had lost its rights when it interrupted its tradition for several years. The court ruled in favor of the fights.

Mrs. Faucher and others assert that tradition is no justification for continuing a spectacle that often involves more than 20 minutes of torture and suffering and the slow death of an

"Part of civilization is to break had habits," Mrs. Faucher said, noting that in the name of civilization France has abolished both the death sentence and pigeon shooting. "To honor

See FIGHTS, Page 6

By Keith Richburg

JOHANNESBURG - An independent panel investigating past human rights abuses by the African National Congress has implicated several current and highranking officials of the organization for detaining, torturing and executing some of its members during the ANCs years in

exile in the 1970s and 1980s. After interviewing 28 witnesses over 2 months, and taking sworn statements from 20 more, the commission concluded that ANC security officers guarding prison camps for suspected spies and infiltrators in Angola and Zambia killed at least to detainees, many by beatings and four by

summary execution. Some of the prisoners were killed for relatively minor offenses, such as drinking too much or smoking marijuana.

The report quotes witnesses describing

how one ANC prisoner suffocated after being locked in a metal container, how another was thrown from a bus and run over, and how another onetime guerrilla fighter known only as "Reggie" was beaten to death by guards for "excessive drinking of gin and beer.

The report also lists the cases of 10 other ANC detainees who died in custody, often under mysterious circumstances, but who

death in Angolan jails, and another was said to have died of malaria just two days after he was admitted to the ANC's notorious Quadro prison in Angola. The report said the facility had "developed a widespread reputation as a helihole where persons were sent to rot."

The report also suggests that the killings in the ANC camps continued through 1989, one year before the Pretoria government lifted the ban on the group and allowed the exiles to return home and enter into negotiations for a transition to demoerauc rule in South Africa.

The report details the case of Thabo Twala, an ANC detainee held at a prison called Sun City in Zambia. Mr. Twala was suspected of being the ringleader of a group of detainees who broke out of their cells and demanded to see the ANC leadership. The guards regained control of the prison and beat Mr. Twala to death. Zambian police arrested two guards and charged them with murder, the report says. Several former ANC prisoners are still

pensate the victims.

In general, the report seems to suggest

result of the immaturity and lack of training among the young guerrillas put in charge of policing the camps and guarding the inmates

The report also says the violence was the result of a serious breakdown in communi-cation between the ANCs political and military wings, which often allowed the guerrilla movement to operate independent of any formal controls.

Still, the report directly implicates a dozen current ANC officials, five of whom still serve as security officers at the organiza-

tion's Johannesburg headquarters.
One of those implicated, Basil Mavuso, who is charged with beating two suspects during interrogation sessions in Lusaka. Zambia, in 1984 and 1985, is now assigned to the security detail of the president of the ANC, Nelson Mandela. Other ANC officials identified as involved in mistreating prisoners now serve in the organization's

offices in Uganda and Zambia.

The highest-ranking officials named in the report are the ANC's deputy secretarymissing.

The report recommends that the ANC publicly apologize for the abuses and compublicly apologize for the abuses and computer of the abuse of

is named for ordering the arrest of an ANC with a wire, a plank and a stick, Mr. Modise was not present during the beating, but later served on a tribunal that heard allegations that the prisoner had been in-

volved with enemy agents. The ANC secretary-general, Cyril Ramaphosa, who released the report to the demonstrate its bona fides as far as this press Monday, said the organization's Na-matter is concerned." Mr. Ramaphosa tional Executive Committee would be meeting this weekend to formulate a response and decide what action should be taken. He said that a special disciplinary committee could be set up, and that penalties could range from monetary fines to

"We are not a government," he said.
"We are not able to prosecute anyone or He also said the ANC would "have a

expulsion from the ANC.

in turning over evidence of abuses or killings in prosecutors. Mr. Mandela set up the independent commission after an ANC panel had been

able to substantiate allegations of abuse, which first surfaced in late 1991 when a

could not be confirmed to have been killed.

Two of them were said to bave starved to

Two of them were said to bave starved to

Camps were not systematic, but rather the camps were not systematic and the camps were not sy worker who was later beaten for five hours ANC clearly appears to be trying to regain the moral high ground, and to contrast its openness with the behavior of the government, which stands accused of far wider abuses during the repressive apartheid

"Once again, the ANC has been able to said. "We are an organization that is deeply committed in democracy and defense of human rights,"

■ Mandela Assails Police Inaction Mr. Mandela said Monday that South Africa's white minority government did not have the will or desire to end the violence sweeping the country, Reuters reported from Johannesburg.

The ANC chief said Sunday's massacre of 12 blacks at a metal factory was part of a bloody campaign in stop the transition to

"We have suggested ways in the govern-ment to end the violence," he said. "It is which first surfaced in late 1991 when a clear the government has either lost control group of returned exiles alleged widespread mistreatment at the hands of ANC security forces are doing what the govern-

WORLD BRIEFS

North Korea Denies Food Shortages

SEOUL (AP) - North Korea denied Monday that it had food

shortages and called Western reports of the army suppressing food riots a shortages and called Western reports of the army suppressing food riots a fabrication of South Korean intelligence.

The official KCNA press agency said it was a "fact known to the whole world" that North Korea "has attained self-sufficiency in food" and that world" its people are supplied with food by the state at prices next to nil."

An official of South Korea's National Unification Board said that bad weather and shortages of familiage and posterious had led to a section. weather and shortages of lerilizer and pesticides had led to a grain shortall in the North of 2.32 million metric tons in 1992. The official said the shortfall this year was expected to be 2.41 million tons. Recent reports

from travelers to the North have indicated recurring food riots. Taiwan Party Elects Liberal Leaders

TAIPEI (Reuters) - Taiwan's governing Kuomintang handed more power to a new generation of younger, bheral-minded leaders on Mon-

day, replacing many of the party's conservative veterans.

Sixteen members of the 31-seat, policy-making Central Standing Committee were chosen by secret ballot in the first elections to the committee in the party's 99-year history. President Lee Teng-hui, who is also the party chairman, appointed (5 members to one-year terms. Previously, all committee members were nominated by the chairman and approved by

The new committee reflects efforts by the Nationalists to democratize in the face of the most serious threats to the party's hold on power since it lost the Chinese civil war and fled to Taiwan in 1949. Nineteen members

Car Bomb Blast Wounds 4 in Tehran NICOSIA (AP) - A bomb exploded before dawn Monday in Tehran,

wounding four people, damaging cars and shattering windows, the official national news agency, IRNA, said.

The brief Iranian dispatch, monitored in Nicosia, said the bomb had been planted in a car in the southern part of the city. The report gave few details. It did not say how serious the injuries were or who may have been responsible. The Iraq-based Mujahldin Khalq, the largest Iranian opposition group desired sevents billion.

in a separate development, a group of refugees from southern Iraq have arrived in Iran, according in a Tehran Radio report Sonday night. The refugees came from the Iraqi city of Basra, and fled when President tion group, denied responsibility. Saddam Hussein's government began widespread arrests of Shiftes in the region, the radio reported. One refugee told the radio that conditions had become desperate due to food shortages.

Detroit Officers Convicted of Murder

DETROIT (AP) - Two former police officers were found guilty Monday of murder in the fatal bearing of a black motorist during a struggle outside a crack house. A third former officer was found not

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guilty of a lesser charge.

Larry Nevers, 53, and Walter Budzyn, 47, were convicted of second-degree murder in the killing of Malice Green on Nov. 5. Robert Lessnau, 33, was acquitted of assault with intent to do great bodily harm. No Budzyn and Mr. Nevers face maximum terms of life in prison, No sentencing date was set.

Mr. Green's death spurred protests because he was black and the three defendants are white. But no testimony during the 11-week trial indicated that race was a factor. An autopsy showed that Mr. Green, 35, died of at least 14 blows to the head. Separate juries sitting simultaneously heard the two murder cases, Mr. Lessnau's case was decided by a judge.

Kohl Meets With Opposition Leader

BONN (AP) — Chancellor Heimut Kohl met Monday with his chief opponent amid talk that a new coalition might be needed to lift Germany out of the economic doldrums and set its course as a world power. The meeting was officially a chance for the new Social Democratic leader, Rudolf Scharping, to get acquainted with Mr. Kohl's positious on a number of issues. But it also was seen as the beginning of a political season that will culminate with federal elections in October 1994. After the meeting. Mr. Scharping said both sides had agreed to keep the details

For most of the postwar period, the Social Democrats and Mr. Kohl's party, the Christian Democratic Union, have governed separately, in coalitions with the small but powerful Free Democratic Party, which has swing between the two. But if unemployment, currently at 15.3 percent in the East and 7.5 percent in the West, rises as much as predicted next year, angry voters might not give either party enough votes to govern with

the Free Democrats.

U.S. May Cut Aid if Nigerian Stays

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States signaled Monday that it might cut off aid to Nigeria unless the country's military leader kept his promise to turn over power to civilians by Friday.

Nigeria held an election June 12, but President Ibrahim Babangida

annulled the result. Moshood K. O. Abiola, the apparent winner, is in

Britain and said that his supporters had warned him against returning.

The United States is providing Nigeria with \$22 million a year for public health, largely through private organizations. But military aid was suspended when the election was annulled, and exports of U.S. military items are being reviewed, a State Department official said. A department spokesman cited the possibility of "additional measures" if General Babangida did not turn over power as promised.

For the Record

Beirut police defused a bomb planted in front of the office of Kuwaiti Airlines on Monday, the eve of a visit from the emir of Kuwait. (Remers) Algerian security forces have arrested one of five assassins of former Prime Minister Kasdi Merbah, who was killed in a highway ambush over the weekend that left four other people dead, a local paper reported. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Hotel occupancy dropped in Paris and on the French Riviera this summer as foreign tourists shunned expense and headed for cheaper backwaters, the Hotel Industry Federation said Monday. Occupancy was down as much as 15 percent on the Riviera and 30 percent in Paris, while such less-fashionable regions as Auvergne, Jura and Ariège saw more tomists than normal. For France as a whole, occupancy was down 10 percent to 40 percent in the June-to-August period, largely because of poor weather and the economic slump.

(Reners)

Paris's Effel Tower is preparing to welcome its 150 millionth visitor with a batch of presents, including a car, the tower operator said Monday. The winner is expected between Aug. 28 and Sept. 2. (AFP)

Two vacationing German couples were robbed at highway service stations near Lyon and Nancy in eastern France over the weekend despite stepped up police patrols because of a spate of such attacks this summer the authorities reported Monday.

Venetian goodoliers banded together to repay a French couple charged an extortionate 500,000 line (5340) for an bour's ride along the city's canals, Italian newspapers reported Monday. The couple, who had filed a formal complaint, received a full refund and a note expressing "profound." regrets" from the gondoliers.

A group of French farmers said they planned to blockade Paris on Sept. 15 to protest the government's agricultural policies. Rural Coordinate said it hoped to mobilize 2 million demonstrators.

[Render]

The U.S. Antirak railroad system will ask courts to block a threatened strike, Amerak officials said Monday. The United Transportation Union, which represents 2,350 workers, has threatened to strike at 12:01 A.M. Wednesday to protest a rule allowing trains undergoing maintenance to be operated wintout union conductors.

JAPAN: Tokyo Vows New Course

conservative members of the coalition oppose tax reductions because they feel such measures will not result in much new spending and will only inflate the budget deficit.

Mr. Hosokawa was vague in his economic prescriptions, saying only that his cabinet was preparing "a range of measures from the broader policy perspective in response to the urgent situation confronting us today."

He said these measures would include deregulation of the economy and steps to try and pass along cheap import prices to consumers.

"I intend to work vigorously for

improved market access, and for such consumer-oriented policies as rectifying the disparity between domestic and international prices and promoting deregulation," be said.

Few here doubt that deregulation is needed. A government agency found that in 1992 there were 10,942 types of permits and licenses that the government required various businesses to obtain.

The promise of a new electoral system was central to the strategy followed by Mr. Hosokawa in the campaign. On Monday he stressed that he would follow a tough line and eliminate corporate contributions to politicians and parties. He also pledged to tighten laws on

ASIA: Easing of Tension Expected

Continued from Page 1 War fl and could not be taken at its

Mr. Noordin said that Mr. Hosokawa's statement to the parlia-ment would open the way for "a new political, social and cultural

relationship" between Japan and other East Asian countries. But he added that the government in Tokyo should reinforce its reconciliation policy by overhauling the education system so that young Japanese were fully informed about history, instead of

things up. Japan annexed the Korean peninsula in 1910 and then invaded China in 1931 and Southeast Asia in 1941, causing widespread death and destruction.

being denied information in a long-

Juwono Sudarsono, dean of the faculty of social and political science at the University of Indonesia, said that Mr. Hosokawa's statement had particularly important implications for Japan's relations with Northeast Asia because "the occupation and colonization of China and Korea were far longer and far more brutal than the invasion of Southeast Asia."

Suspicion and tension between China and Japan could undermine stability and economic growth elscwhere in East Asia, he said.

Mr. Juwono said that other Asian countries were concerned at the potential for an "escalation of rivalry between Japan and China for regional primacy that may spill over into an arms race."

In Beining, Chinese government



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rect attitude" toward the suffering that Japan had inflicted through out Asia. "The past, if not forgotten, can

ment carried by the official Xinbua press agency. "To adopt a correct attitude to-

keep to the road of peaceful development are in the fundamental inalso conducive to peace and stabilstanding "conspiracy of hushing ity in Asia," the ministry said. in a lurther gesture of goodwill. Tsutomu Hata, the Japanese for

The willingness of the new Japa-

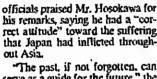
about the country's past bas already stirred demands by some Asian war victims for compensa-Mr. Hata said last week that the

Tokyo Deplores Student's Death In United States

and called for tighter gun control in America, Jiji Press reported.

The 25-year-old student, Masa-

Another Japanese student was shot and killed in October 1992 by a Louisiana man when the teenager knocked at his door on Halloween night. The killer's acquittal sparked



serve as a guide for the future," the Foreign Ministry said in a state-

ward that period of history and terests of the Japanese people and

eign minister, is considering visiting Southeast Asian countries next month to convey Japan's apology for its wartime hehavior, the Kyodo news agency reported from

nese government to be more open

government could consider individual claims but that Japan felt it had already settled the reparations issue through bilateral or multilat-

TOKYO - Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa said Monday that he regretted the killing of a Japanese student in the United States

kazu Kuriyama, was shot in the head twice by unknown assailants in California and died after his parents chose to turn off a support system that was keeping him alive. Mr. Hosokawa said the incident was "very tragic and regrettable" and added that he hoped the debate

in the United States over gun control would "move along." Mr. Kuriyama, who was living with an American family San Francisco, was found shot in the head Friday. The police said robbery ap-

peared to be a mouve. an uprour in Jaoan.



Nicaraguan Gangs Free Some Hostages

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispusches MANAGUA - Leftist gunmen holding Nicaragua's vice president and other conserva-tive politicians freed two of their hostages Monday, witnesses said.

The gunmen, who were still holding Vice President Virgilio Godoy Reyes, 19 members of the governing National Opposition Union and about eight journalists in Managua, released two lower-level Opposition Union politicians, Humberto Doña and Roberto Moreira, on health grounds.

But the leader of rightist guerrillas, who in a separate standoff are holding hostage IS gov-ernment officials and Sandinista politicians in the remote northern village of El Zungano, backtracked on an earlier accord to free all their

The guerrilla leader. José Angel Talavera, a former contra, said the hostages' freedom still depended on the removal of the Nicaraguan armed forces chief. General Humberto Ortega Saavedra, Mr. Talavera's statement was a reversal of his pledge Sunday to release all his prisoners in return for lesser government con-

Mr. Talavera's group Iread 20 of their 38 prisoners Sunday night after talks with envoys, also took about eight journalists hostage on

including Sergio Caramagna, a representative of the Organization of American States.

The release in Managua brought to 18 the number of hostages freed since the leftist group stormed the National Opposition Union headquarters on Friday. Their leader, identified by newspapers as Donaldo Mendoza Garcia, a former Sandinista Army major and Nicaraguan military attache in Washington, bad said he would not free all of his hostages until all the

hostages in El Zungano were released.

Mr. Mendoza called on the Roman Catholic
primate of Nicaragua, Cardinal Miguel Ohando v Bravo, and the country's former Sandinista president, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, to help resolve the hostage crisis. The standoff reflects the bitter divisions left

by the eight-year civil war between the Sandinista government and contra rebels who were supported by the United States. The war, which ended in 1990, cost 30,000 lives. Mr. Talavera's group seized 38 government officials, soldiers and leftist Sandinista politi-

cians on Thursday who had traveled to El Zungano to try to persuade him in lay down his Mr. Mendoza's group freed 14 prisoners on Saturday and two more on Suaday. But they saipers on nearby rooftops and forced several National Opposition Union leaders to act as human shields, stripped to their underwear, against a suspected police attack that never

Sunday, opened fire against real or imagined

Mr. Caramagna said in El Zungano he hoped Mr. Talavera's group would free the rest of their hostages shortly. We now face a more difficult second stage. but we believe there is a great possibility of

reaching a solution in the coming hours," Mr. Caramagna said.

Mr. Talavera originally demanded the firing
of the armed forces chief and the presidential chief of staff, whom he accuses of plotting to allow the former governing Sandinistas to con-tinue ruling Nicaragua despite their 1990 elec-tion defeat by President Violeta Barrios de

Chamorro. But on Sunday he settled for a pledge from the government to review a list of his grievances and in halt military operations in the northern area where his troops are based, officials said. Alfredo Cesar, a former assembly speaker eing held by Mr. Mendoza's group, criticized

Mrs. Chamorro's handling of the abductions and also called for Cardinal Obando y Bravo to belp mediate the crisis. (Reuters, UPI, AFP)

Brazil Pledges to Track Indians' Killers

By James Brooke Very York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO - As outrage mounted over the massacre of 73 Indians by gold masers. President Itamar Franco moved to get the military involved in bunting down the killers.

Mr. Franco was to meet with the National Defense Council on Monday to plan the mili-tary effort. The council, made up of civilian and

military officials, advises the president on national security. The military has been hostile to Indian rights, but public calls for justice have been growing since Saturday, when the death toil in an attack on Yanomami Indians on Aug. 15 roughly doubled, to 73, making it the largest massacre of Indians in Brazil in this century.

The attack occurred in a remote area of the

Yanomami reservation near the Venezuelan

border. Accounting for the dead has been diffi-

cuit because the remains of only five people

have been found at the two lodges attacked by

Among the 73 killed were 34 children and 2 egnani women, said Francisco Bezerra de Lima, an official from Brazil's Indian protection agency. Lima drew up a list of the dead after interviews with four survivors from the two lodges, in Roraima state. Several bodies seen in the charred ruins of

one fodge have disappeared, investigators say. occulating that miners had returned to the lodge and thrown the bodies in a nearby river, the Indian protection agency plans a search. The massacre of the Yanomami Indians, including women and children, can only be defined as a hideous crune," Jarbas Passarinho, a conservative Amazon senator, wrote Sunday

in the Folha de São Paulo newspaper. "We must get to the roots of this crime." The investigation has been hindered by customs of the Yanomani, who have very little

contact with the outside world. The Yanomami are reluctant to pronounce names of the dead, and their counting system does not go beyond

The encroachment of gold miners on their homeland since the 1980s has devastated the Yanomami, who number about 10,000 in Brazil and 10,000 in Venezuela. Since 1987, about 1,500 Brazilian Yanomami have died of diseases contracted from outsiders.

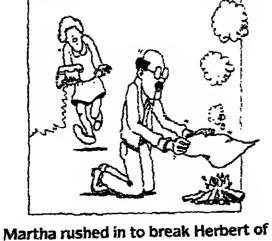
Justice Ministry officials said the massacre may have been provoked by a light last month in which several miners and Indians were killed. According to news reports, Indians from the

two lodges, in Hoximu, had apparently served as guides for soldiers in the Venezuelan National Guard who extorted gold from Brazilian miners operating on the Venezuelan side of the border. In reprisal, the Brazilian miners virtualh exterminated the population of the two lodges, survivors were quoted as saying.

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* STATESIDE / SMUGGLERS' NEW TACTICS

New Look for Federal Judiciary in the Works

WASHINGTON — Although he has started it slowly, President Bill Cinton has began his campaign to reshape the federal judiciary, moving it away from the resolutely conservative direction of the previous 12 years of Republican control of the White House. In addition to an ideological shift, White House officials said, the

makeover now under way will also emphasize a change in demo-graphics as as a large number of women and several minority candidates are named to the bench.

Although it was little discussed in the presidential campaign, the power takenape the ideology of the federal courts was one of the more far-reaching issues at stake in the election. Whereas a president

far-reacting issues at stake in the election. Whereas a president serves only a four-year term, the judges named to the courts during that time may affect policy for decades.

Although he came into office with nearly 130 vacancies to fill, Mr. Clinton delayed dominating anyone to the federal bench until this month except for ludge Ruth Bader Ginsburg, his choice for the Supreme Court. Letter her confirmation, the president named 10 lawyers to the federal district courts, the nation's trial courts, and 3 to the Courts of Suppeals, the level just below the Supreme Court. Of those 13, Newsee women and 2 were members of minority groups. A senior white House official said Mr. Clinton was preparing to name 40 to 50 people to the bench by early fall.

More importain; perhaps, than the effort to diversify the bench is the different ideological cast of Mr. Clinton's present and impending choices from those of Presidents Ronald Reagan and George Bush. The batch named earlier this month reflects the new direction, White

The batch named earlier this month reflects the new direction, White House aides said. The three appointees to the appellate courts are all generally liberal lawyers, the officials said.

(NYT)

Health Cage Plan May Not Play on Network TV

WASHINGTON — White House officials are intent on unveiling President Bill chinton's much-awaited health care proposals with a major speech to a joint session of Congress in mid-September. But their plans to deliver the speech on Sept. 22 have run into a serious roadblock: sitcoms. Situation comedies, police shows, video "magazines" — a's the new fall lineup from ABC, CBS and NBC, and the three confinercial networks are not at all happy about having the debut interdipted by a news event, according to a senior administration official.

Traditionally the contracts air major presidential speeches, but no

Traditionally, the octworks air major presidential speeches, but no law compels them to do so. Concerned that the big event might be pre-empted in prime time, White House officials, led by the presidential counselor David Gergen, are busily negotiating with network executives. Stay tuned.

Quote/Unquote

President Bill Clinton, on vacation on Martha's Vineyard, when asked if he plained to return to the Massachusetts island next year:
"I don't know. Let me enjoy this one first."

(AP)

New Beating Trial Leaves L.A. Tense

By Gary Lee

LOS ANGELES - Racial ten-Los Angeles since deadly rioting nearly 16 months ago, again appears close to the snapping point with the start of another trial in-

volving a videotaped beating.
Damian Williams, 20, and Henry
Watson, 28, both black, are being
tried for attempted murder and 11 other felony counts in assaults on Reginald O. Denny, a white truck driver, and seven other people dur-

ing the riots.
"Until now, the anger in the air seemed manageable," said Danny Bakewell, a prominent African-American rights advocate and director of Brotherhood Crusade, a community service organization. "But more and more, you hear people saying, 'I don't want to manage it. That won't work."

From business executives to gang members, blacks across a broad spectrum of the city echoed that assessment in interviews. Many of those interviewed are active in maintaining peace in the city's black neighborhoods.

The Reverend Cecil Murray, the nastor of First African Methodist Episcopal Church and a leading community advocate, plans to step up appeals to young people, among other activities, in the coming weeks to defuse tensions, according to a church spokesman.

"We are trying to tell people that further violence will not get us anywhere," said the Reverend Henry Ellis, the pastor of Revelation Baptist Church. "So far that message has held sway, and I think it will

Much of the tension stems from a sense that Mr. Williams and Mr.

harshly. Testimony in the trial began Monday.

"Most people feel that the trial is, sion, so often a component of life in a sham and blacks are receiving. much worse treatment than whites do," said Tony Bogard, director of Hands Across Watts, a support group for urban youths.

Many blacks have expressed anger about 30-month prison terms given to two white policemen this month after their convictions in a second trial in connection with the beating of the black motorist Rodney G. King in March 1991. Their terms were below minimums established in federal sentencing guide-

the first trial set off riots in April 1992 that resulted in nearly \$1 billion worth of damage and 50! "There is more frustration and

The accruittal of the policemen in

bitterness out there than I have seen in a long time," Mr. Bogard

A tape of Mr. Deany being pulled from his truck and beaten has been played repeatedly. A mafor component of the King case was tape showing four officers beat-

The tape of Mr. Denny's beating has stunted some criticism of the prosecution of Mr. Williams and

From the evidence presented so far, it looks like they committed a crime," said Joseph Wilson, a res-taurant owner. "We shouldn't make heroes out of them."

But in the sections of the city where much of the rioting occurred, residents said that they were bracing for a potentially negative public reaction to the outcome Watson are being treated too of the current trial.

Blocked on the Seas, Chinese Immigrants Arrive by Air

By Seth Faison New York Times Service

NEW YORK - As U.S. law enforcement authorities have cracked down on illegal Chinese immigrants coming by sea, smugglers have turned to commercial air flights as their favored means of passage, immigration officials and lawyers say. The smugglers are using an unusual ar-

ray of new tactics to camouflage the small groups that arrive by plane each day, the officials say.

In one scheme, immigrants are hidden in a group of genuine tourists from Hong Kong or Thailand and their forged passports submitted to an airport inspector in a

who sneak over the Mexican border after flying into Latin America. But both numbers are clearly rising, experts say.

Lawyers cite a surge in walk-in clients, new arrivals are plainly evident in China-town in New York and officials believe that smugglers have shifted tactics rather than shut down their profitable business.

"It's certainly on the rise, although it's hard to put a number on it," said Wayne R. fornia and persuading Mexico to take the McKenna, head of an anti-smuggling task force at the Immigration and Naturalization Service. "We are dealing with sophisti-

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Alabama Abortionist's Killer Sought

A witness told a Mobile newspa

per that a man fired two shots, then

opened the door of Dr. Patterson's

car and took something from in-

Mr. Johnson said that the doc-

"But that doesn't indicate it was

tor's car showed no sign of forced entry and that his wallet had not

not a robbery," be said. Dr. Patterson, 44, had worked at

Family Planning of Fort Walton

Beach, Florida, and at the Bay City

robberies in the area recently.

the city's nightclub district, the po-lice said. There have been several son in 1990, and that case remains

anthorities.

unsolved, according to the federal

The Reverend David Trosch, a

Roman Catholie priest, recently

tried to run an advertisement in a

Mobile newspaper advocating the shooting of abortionists as "justifi-

able homicide." Last week, church

leaders ordered him to cease es-

A newspaper in Pensacola, Flori-

da, reported that Dr. Patterson also

owned the Women's Medical Ser-

vices Clinic in Pensacola, where Dr.

David Gunn was killed in March.

An anti-abortion activist, Michael F. Griffin, is to be tried for the

In Wichita, Kansas, meanwhile,

a U.S. District Court judge placed a

gag order Mooday on attorneys in the case of an anti-abortion activist

accused of shooting and wounding

the shooting Thursday of Dr.

Witnesses told the police that Mrs. Shannon, who in the past has

been arrested for blocking entry to abortion centers, fired at Dr. Tiller

with a .32-caliber pistol as he drove

away from the Women's Health

Care Services clinic in Wichita. The

doctor, who was wearing his surgi-

cal garb at the time of the shooting, was treated for superficial wounds

(AP. NYT. UPI)

Rachelle Renae Shannon, 37, of Grants Pass, Oregon, has been charged with attempted murder in

pousing such actions.

shooting next month.

an abortion doctor.

George Tiller, 52.

to his arms.

Clinton administration. After the grounding of a ship carrying hundreds of illegal immigrants off New York City in June in which 10 passengers died, it proposed measures to curb the smuggling of immigrants, including turning back ships before they reach shore.

Last month, immigration officials did just that, preventing three boats with 670 Chinese immigrants from landing in Caliimmigrants and send them back home.

The policy seems to have stopped more boats from coming — for now. Bot immi-

remain ill-equipped to break the sameging routes, the experts say. networks, which have flourished over the past three years.

"The smuggler always finds new ways to operate," said Mr. McKenna.

Experts say the recent surge in Chinese immigration seems to be occurring because smugglers, alarmed by the attention drawn to their trade after the New York grounding, are eager to transport the immigrants already in their pipeline and to show potential customers that their routes operate.

"It's a combination of good salesman ship by the smugglers and gut fear among the passengers," said Willard Myers 3d, a Philadelphia-based immigration lawyer who follows immigration patterns.

Mr. Myers estimates that several thousand Chinese immigrants arrived in June and in July, compared with a thousand a month earlier this year. He said he had based his estimate on a survey of other lawyers across the country and on informa-Immigrants, worried that years of saving tion received from people involved in

The Health-Care-for-All Show Puts Employers in Spotlight "the most pragmatic and least dis- such large sums through reduced ruptive way to go." New York Times Service The employer-based system that the cost of covering all workers

NEW YORK - For months it was a sleeper issue in the health care debate. But last week, after President Bill Clinton's initial sales pitch for his plan-in-progress, his proposal that all employers be re-quired to pay for health coverage emerged as one of the most fiercely contested aspects.

The employer mandate, as it is known, presents Mr. Clinton with a dilemma. This president certainly does not want to harm the hun-

NEWS ANALYSIS

dreds of thousands of small-business owners who say, with backing from economists, that the propos would cause job losses and bank-ruptcies. And he hardly wants to hand the Republicans a convenient club for attacking his proposals.

Yet the mandate is a cornerstone of his most cherished goal: guaran-teeing health coverage for all citi-

Mr. Clinton needs the tens of billions of extra dollars that companies would be forced to pay toward the cost of covering more than 37 million uninsured people, most of whom are workers and their families. As it is, the White House is struggling to find sources for the tens of billions of additional dollars it would need to subsidize threatened companies and cover the unemployed

Without the large new contribution from employers, the adminis-tration would have to come up with more money itself - and almost certainly through even higher taxes than the proposal already requires. Politically, that may be more dan-gerous than the wrath of small

But Mr. Clinton's dilemma is one faced by his Republican critics as well. If they do not support an employer health care requirement. they either have to come up with pealing prospect, or back away from universal coverage. This may explain why such critics as the Sen-WANTED, BADLY — For the first time, the U.S. State Department put bounty on an individual terrorist suspect. In newspaper ads Monday in the United States and in an Arabic-language newspaper circulated in the Middle East, the department offered up to \$2 million for information about Ranzi Ahmed Yousel, indicted in the bombing of the World Trade Center in New York. ate minority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, have been careful to leave negotiating room on the mandate

question.

In his speech to governors last week, Mr. Clinton spoke of a shared responsibility of employer and employee, building on the system we have now" as the only practical route to universal coverage His aides say he will propose that employers be required to pay at least 80 percent of the cost of premiums, with employees paying the

But Mr. Clinton also stressed the need to phase in the requirement gradually and to limit the obliga-tions of struggling small or low-wage businesses. Officials have discussed putting a cap on the ions of vulnerable companies to 3.5 percent of payroll, with the government paying the rest.

They have not yet determined the criteria for awarding subsidies, a task that could be an administra Administration officials also

note that if subsidies were offered. to uninsured workers without a general employer requirement, many companies that now offer in-surance might stop doing so, know-ing the government would fill the

gap, and the system would unravel.

The debate assumes that the nation will base most health financing on the workplace. The chief alternatives — a government takeover of all medical payments, favored by some liberals, or a shift to individ-ual responsibility, favored by some conservatives - have so far been judged as either undesirable or un-realistic by the president and maiorities in Congress.

Karen Davis, an expert on health policy and executive of the Commonwealth Fund, a private foundation in New York, said that expanding employer coverage was emerged during World War II, will be far less than that, said Ken-when companies offered health neth Thorpe, an official in the Decoverage in lien of raises, which were prohibited by wage controls. Today, a majority of employers help pay for worker coverage, but room visits for routine care by peo-many smaller companies, as well as ple with no insurance or doctor also larger ones like retail and fast-food chains that pay low wages, offer few benefits if any, especially to

entry-level employees.

About three-fourths of the nation's workers are already covered by employers, either directly or through a working spouse. But a majority of companies with fewer than 100 employees do not offer health benefits, according to William Custer of the Employee Bene-fit Research Institute, in Washing-

The debate has been bampered by disagreement over cost estites. The administration believes that the nation's companies and workers will spend \$275 billion on health premiums this year. Simply extending the current system to all workers would require additional outlays of close to \$70 billion, which would be paid by employers, workers and government through

neth Thorpe, an official in the De-partment of Health and Human Clinton plan. Costly emergencyple with no insurance or doctor also

Mr. Thorpe declined to disclose the administration's working esti-

mate of the ultimate costs. The politics of the employer mandate are more convoluted than the chorus of attacks last week on ing Republicans in the Senate, where the battle over the health plan may be closest, have voiced deep concern about the mandate, but have also been careful, as Senator John H. Chafee of Rhode Island put it, "to avoid drawing lines in the sand."

Mr. Dole, when asked whether be supported universal coverage, said, "I think that's our goal, but I'm not certain how quickly we can

Asked how this could be financed without an employer requirement, he said: "I'm not sure we have an alternative vet. There may be other ways to finance it."

Away From Politics

● Tankers were taking on crude oil again at the trans-Alaska pipeline terminal after fishermen angry about oil-spill recovery efforts ended a blockade at the urging of Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt. Mr. Babbitt promised to urge Exxon Corp. to meet with them on their pending civil lawsuits over the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill.

· Nearly 60 percent of women lawyers practicing in federal courts in nine Western states have experienced sexual harassment, according to a study by a special task force of the U.S. 9th Circuit Court of

· Hispanics are three times more likely to live in poverty than whites, according to a Census Bureau study. Twenty-nine percent of Hispanic Americans live below the poverty line, compared with 9

• Two-thirds of corporate lawyers surveyed said their firms had broken at least one environmental law in 1992, according to a poll for the National Law Journal and Arthur Andersen Environme

 About 2,000 people rallied in Marietta, Georgia, to protest a recent resolution passed by local officials condemning homosexuality. NASA engineers have been mable to contact the missing Mars Observer spacecraft, but they said that the problem probably resulted from a temporary computer glitch.

 Angela Lakeberg, the surviving Stamese twin separated by surgery, was in critical but stable condition in a Philadelphia hospital, having pessed a 72-hour period that her doctors had said was crucial. Dr. John M. Templeton said the 7-week-old baby was "quite active and is sucking her pacifier vigorously." Reuters, AFP, LAT, AP, UPI

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What's a Meter? Not What It Used to Be

iled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOBILE, Alabama — The po-lice continued their search Monday

for a gunman who had killed an abortion clinic doctor, but said

there were no indications that the

The police chief, Harold John-

son, said that the case was given

special emphasis "because of the abortion upheaval." But he said

there was no reason for abortion

clinics to be particularly con-

Dr. George Wayne Patterson

was shot in the neck and killed

Saturday evening in a parking lot in

slayer had a political motive.

By Malcolm W. Browne

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Two centuries ago even common folk could grasp the metric system of measurement. Based on the distance between one of the Earth's poles and the Equator and on some simple properties of ordinary water, the metric system that emerged from the French Revolution was simplicity itself: self-consis-

tent, comprehensible and decimally tidy. But with the growing demands of science, the metric system has been gradually shorn of nearly all its formerly simple definitions. In the next several years, even the humble kilogram, the last metric unit of measurement based on an object made by human beings, may be rede-fined in the daunting language of quantum

The reason for the assault on the system created in the Age of Reason is an ever-increasing need for precision, say the scientists who are redefining the world's measurement standards. Where once a bar of corrosion-proof metal seemed able to stand as an immutable reference weight, now a mote of dust or a straying atom

can degrade its value as a standard. was supposed to be based on the absolute dimensions of terrestrial distance and the im-

mutable properties of water. The idea for a new unit of measurement to replace the English foot and its approximate French equivalent, the pied de roi, was put forward in 1670 by Gabriel Monton, a French vicar who suggested a unit of length called a meter. The meter was to equal one 10-millionth of the distance from one of the Earth's poles to the Equator, a distance that scientists later calculated from measurements made during the French Revolution along the meridian between Dunkirk, France, and Barcelona.

But even in 1799, when France officially adopted the meter, French experts had devised a fallback unit of measurement, to be applied in case the official platinum meter bar should be lost or destroyed.

The metrologists proposed a similar measure called a pendule, defined as the length of a clock pendulum adjusted to swing at a rate of precise-ly one second per oscillation. The idea was way ahead of its time, but the notion of reckoning length as a function of time has been reborn in recent years as scientists revamp the metric system in a quest for greater precision.

With the invention of the meter, a self-consistent decimal system came into being, in which the basic unit of volume, the liter, was defined as equal to the contents of a cube with edges of one-tenth of a meter.

The basic unit of mass, the kilogram, was originally defined as the weight of water that a liter measure contains. (Today, physicists recognize that weight and mass are different. Weight is defined as a force equal to the mass of an object times its acceleration due to gravity.)

Water also was used to set the standards of

an degrade its value as a standard. temperature. The zero point on the new centi-The metric system, as originally formulated, grade scale was defined as the temperature of water at its freezing point, and 100 degrees was set as the temperature of water's boiling point at sea level. Today the absolute zero point of temperature is defined (on the Celaius scale, which replaced

> 273.15 degrees Celsius, or minus 459.69 degrees Fahrenkeit Gone with the old centigrade scale is also the old boiling point of water. Since 1990, the International Committee of Weights and Standards has decreed a corrected Celsius scale based on molecular motion rather than the

the centigrade scale) as the temperature at

which all molecular motion ceases — minus

properties of water. In it, the boiling point of water is now about 99.97 degrees.

standards that were based on material objects. The meter, traditionally represented by a pair of scratches on a platinum-iridium bar in a vault at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures in Sèvres, France, has been repeatedly redefined, most recently in 1983.

fundamental constants at America's National Institute of Standards and Technology, says metal standards are too variable.

Gone, also, are all but one of the other metric

This pillar of the world's premier measuring stem is no longer one 10-millionth of the distance from a pole to the Equator, it is now the distance that light travels io one 299.792.458th of a second. Moreover, the new standard meter comes with instructions to the nser regarding its practical application. The standard meter, under the new rules, must be determined in terms of multiples of specified wavelengths of laser light.

Because time is the fundamental basis of the reformulated metric system, precise time-keeping standards are more important than ever, and in May this year the second itself acquired, a new definition. Using a new clock based on a hydrogen maser and the microwave-excited vibrations of cesium atoms, the second is defined as the time that passes during 9,192,631,770 of these atomic vibrations.

But one last metric-system goal remains to be conquered: a new definition of the kilogram.

Metrologists and many physicists demand a
definition based on something more stable and dependable than a block of metal in a vanit.

"Because of the methods used in cleaning the standard kilogram bar at Sèvres," be said, "it loses atoms, thereby slightly changing in mass."

HOTEL MANAGEMENT L'WIXBU HOTFI MANAGEMENT DIPLOMA MASTER HOTEL MANAGEMENT part time/full time Housing arrangements Internships Barry N. Taylor, who heads research on Job placement counseling

Awaiting Japan and Europe

Interest rates in America have been falling steadily - in political terms, a reward to President Bill Clinton and the country for the attack on the budget deficit. Lower federal deficits, and investors' lower expectations of inflation ahead, bring unequivocal benefits. But less welcome factors also contribute to the decline - the deep recession in Europe and slow recovery in Japan. They increase the worldwide availability of capital, but they make it hard for Americans to increase their exports. The United States is counting on ex-

ports to get its own economy growing faster.

Long-term interest rates are among the most influential numbers in any economy. because they set the cost of investing for the future. The long rates are partly the result of simple supply and demand in the financial markets; the more borrowers competing for loans, the higher they bid up interest. But the rates are also heavily affected by investors guesses about inflation, since a loan is profitable only as long as the interest it earns is higher than inflation.

After the great surge of inflation in the 1970s, interest rates peaked in the fall of 1981 when a 20-year government bond yielded 15.78 percent - a dire moment in financial history. (The inflation rate the previous year had been 13.5 percent.) By last week, the Treasury's 30-year bond was yielding at 6.18 percent. (Not incidentally, inflation over the past year has been just under 3 percent.) In an even more dramatic demonstration of the return to stability, last mouth two corporations. Wair Disney Co. and Coca Cola Co., were able to sell 100-year bonds — the first sold in the United States in more than a generation. In the 12 years since 1981, a relauvely short time for people making 100-year hets, the consensus regarding the financial future has been transformed.

The great question of policy now is whether it is possible to get the American economy growing faster without jeopardizing this pre-cious stability. The traditional way of speeding up sales and employment is to widen the federal deficit, but if Mr. Clinton tries that, interest rates will leap up and more than offset any stimulus from spending. The people who make policy are trying to find their way back to the conditions of the two decades after World War II, when interest was low, deficits were low and the economy roared ahead. To do that under present circumstances would be

very difficult without rapidly rising exports. That is why higher employment and wages in America — and the voters judgment on the Clinton strategy - are now largely beyond American control. They depend heavily on economic recovery in Japan and Europe.

With the disappearance of the Soviet threat, the give that held together the postwar foreign policy consensus is gone. Congressional leaders are deeply worried by open hostility to foreign aid, particularly among new members of Congress. Public confidence in traditional foreign policy institutions and lead-

casting and voted to pare down fund-ing for United Nations blue helmets.

hawks" have put in question the ca-pacity of the United States to con-

structively influence international

progress toward democracy and

market economies. America's pri-

vate foundations, too, are turning,

inward. The Journal of Philanthro

py reports that foundation support for international affairs has plum-

meted by balf in the last year.

In the House and Senate, "deficit

America

Inward

is in question.

ers is in acute decline. A public opinion poll conducted last year showed that two-thirds of Americans believed that country could not afford to fund foreign aid.

The public mood is given impetus by the failure of leadership. Under-secretary of State Peter Tarnoff has suggested that U.S. engagement in the world is constrained by declining economic power. At State, a mood of pessimism reigns as officials ponder a shrinking foreign aid budget that means declining U.S.

influence abroad. The U.S. Agency for Internation-

BERLIN - On Friday nights, Kurfürsten-damm has the shabby and menacing look of

New York's Times Square. There is something

ways of the closed shops, and unwashed young men

who are scary themselves in leather and spiky hair.

Broadway. They could be from another planet:

East Germans, men with their plastic suitcases,

young girls wearing Bermuda shorts and nylons.

their mothers in wool coats from the 1940s on a hot

They blink in the light, like released prisoners.

And, more than three years after the fall of the

Berlin Wall and the Iron Curtain, that is what they

still are, hostages of the Cold War, prisoners of

communism for more than 40 years. It is painful

just to look at what the Russians did to these

circle of heli, a tour made worse by the faded charm

of cities like Prague and Budapest and the decayed

beauty of Potsdam. Broken buildings and broken

people. Young people with more normal haircuis

give the pieces some energy, but they are still only

splashes of the bright against the grey and the grime.

to wonder how it survived for so long. There are

iew Americans. I think, who saw Moscow in the bad

old days who did not know within an hour that these

people, the Russians, were not going to beat Ameri-

ca at anything much less take over the world.

To see the works of communism, then or now, is

A trip through Eastern Europe is still a visit to a

people - and to themselves.

summer might - their weekend best I guess.

e country cousins coming to see Berlin, wide



al Development will soon announce a consolidation of its missions, resulting in a reduced U.S. aid and development presence abroad. In-creasingly, U.S. foreign aid is focused on three countries - Russia.

Israel and Egypt.
While development aid, international radio broadcasting and the National Endowment for Democracy all face deep cuts, the budget of the CIA has avoided the budget ax and stands at \$27.5 billion, more than three times what is spent on development aid and democracy. Apparently, America's capacity to monitor political events remains intact, even as the capacity to favorinfluence development falls

victim to budget cutting.

Congressional hostility to foreign aid has ripened on the fertile soil of public resentment at past follies, in-cluding their by corrupt Third World dictators. Ironically, the collapse of the 1991 coup in the Soviet Union means that the United States is less beholden to such tyrants and can altocare aid on merit and without reference to the Cold War power balance. Yet instead of embracing opportunities offered by Soviet collapse. Congress has cut worthy, costeffective programs that help strengthen democratic movements and groups in Asia, Africa. Latin Amer-

ica and the former Soviet Union The new mood in Congress and among the foreign policy elite cannot be characterized as isolationism. Objectionable and dangerous as isolationism was, it represented a coherent set of ideas about America and the world in an earlier age, isolationism declared that America was strong enough, remote enough and large enough to withstand the turnult and

conflict that was sweeping the world. The new disengagement lacks even such a coherent, if flawed, framework. The proponents of reduced for-eign aid and pro-democracy efforts do not say it is time for America to come home. Rather they see their assault on U.S. engagement overseas as a means to cut the delicit.

U.S. peacekeepers in Somalia have cost bundreds of millions of dollars, and the raid on Baghdad cost half a billion more, yet Congress believes it economically sound to ent a few tens of millions of dollars that could help democrats in their struggle against dictators like Saddam Hussein and the Somali warlord Farrah Aidid.

U.S. retreat from the world will in the long run prove profoundly dan-gerous and expensive. From Sarajevo in Eastern Europe to Sukbumi in the Caucasus, from Sudan to the Tajik-Afghan border violence and warfare are on the ascent, while democracy

and rule of law are under siege. In a number of former Soviet republics— including Azerbaijan, Lathuania, Ta-jikistan, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan - ex-Communists are once again firmly in control. And if democracy. fails in Russia and Ukraine, the West may once again confront a powerful military adversary. China, Cuba, Syria, Indonesia and

other dictatorships have taken notice of Western passivity to mount a cohe-sive and wide ranging effort to erode international buman rights standards at the recently concluded UN Hu-man Rights Conference in Vienna. A Washington foreign policy hand has observed that with the collapse of the Soviet Union "we have gone from

a two-superpower world to a no su-perpower world." In the still dangerous and con-flict-ridden world, America cannot afford to surrender its status as the last superpower. It must reassume the mantle of leadership in the struggle to promote democracy and free-dom. Otherwise, America and the world at large will pay a price that dwarfs the calculations of the accountants who now dominate the U.S. foreign policy debate.

The writer is executive director of Freedom House. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

A Fourth As Antidote To Perot

By William Safire

ONDON — The political polls on both sides of the Atlantic may be accurate, but the judgment we draw from them is all wrong.

We are assured that the popularity of John Major is the lowest of any or join major is the lowest of any British prime minister since polling began. Yet people say, "He may not be much of a leader but he's a good bloke." We see Bill Chinton's popularity far below the average of presidents in their first year, with record-breaking negatives. Yet the under-tying reaction is, "He's all we've got so let's give him a chance."

Why the pervasive diseachantment

with leaders too nice to loathe? And why do the figures mislead us into pluralistic ignorance, (alsoly suggest-ing mandatory weakness? I think it has to do with the three-party system.
Britain pow has an established third party, the Liberal Democrats, polling about 25 percent, plouked

Third parties make the elected leader appear weaker than he really is.

down between a Labor Party now ahead with nearly half the electorate and Conservatives down to only a slight lead over the Lib-Dems. But if a real election were held tight now, the third party would likely drop, and the long-established Conservatives would take enough votes from Labor to make it a horse race. The percep-

to make it a noise race, the perception, no matter how accurately polled, is not the reality.

Same thing in America. The Democratic president is running neck-and-neck with a nameless Republican challenger, while the radical middle, using Ross Perot as its vehicle, is well up over 20 percent. In both countries, the presence of a third party makes it seem that the incumbent leader is easily defeatable, while the reality is that he

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is stronger than the perception.

At election time, third parties provide a haven for the distillusioned and the undisciplined — but don't win. What third parties do between elections is to make the elected leader appear weaker than he really is. That turns a mandate into a muddle and is

not good for governing. The British will have to shift for themselves; they seem to desire an era of dithering But what can we Americans do to prevent a third party from permanently weakening our stable two-party system between elections? Face it: We have a third party in place. imanced by Ross Perot, its ear tuned to great sucking sounds. Nativism is its wellspring populist revolt its style,

Although Mr. Perot may make a pass at the Republican nomination, he will likely wind up again a third-party candidate. With his money, motive and moxic, what can prevent him from becoming, in Charles de Gaulle's words, a third force?

Answer: a fourth force. Mr. Perot has demonstrated that \$100 million plus a large dose of churz. pah buys you a place at the presiden-tial starting gate. He has shown that name recognition can be gained virtualfy overnight; that call-in shows and talk shows can catapult a candidacy from the ridiculous to the menacing. Is Mr. Perot the only person in America with a passion for politics, an urge to do good, a love of the limelight, a disdain for the traditional and a hundred million to spare? (You do not have to be a hillionaire; all you need is \$100 million for one campaign. If you go broke, it is while daring greatly, and you can get \$6 million for your memoirs afterward.)

The solution to Ross Perot is another, better Perot — a forthright liberal with a mission to end unfairness, or a right-winger with a plan to end the deficit. A man (or wealth) woman) to capture the mavericks satisfy the need for the new, and thereby split the radical middle.

But will not an eligible richie draw back for fear of the savage media? Here is how to beat us. Set forth all extramarital affairs, disgruntled business partners and other closet skeletons in the first news conference. Once it's out there, it ceases to be news. You will come across as refreshing not crooked or degenerate. Then you can run on your detailed ideas. With a fourth force in the field, the

two-party system could reassert itself, limiting debates to the two tradi-tional candidates, letting the splinter voters splinter. And between elec-Beats there no hard multimi

tions, the winner could better govern aire heart willing to strike this blood for liberty?

The New York Times.

- THE WASHINGTON POST. U.S. Cavalry for Russia?

A lively controversy rages inside and outside the Clinton administration over what role the United States should play in the messy military conflicts now igniting the periphery of the former Soviet Union. Several of these conflicts directly involve Russian troops. Next month the administration plans to outline its formal policy as part of the guidelines it has promised on contributing U.S. military forces to future United Nations peacekeeping operations. Al-ready Washington has assigned a senior diplomat to lead a high-profile American drive to

achieve negotiated solutions to these conflicts. Warfare that involves Eurasia's mightiest military machine outside Russia's lawful borders is certainly a matter for serious American concern. But military or even aggressive diplomatic intervention is the wrong response. The United States can contribute more constructively by focusing its efforts on the slow slog of Russian reform rather than on the high

drama of crisis management.

Bloody conflicts in the Caucasus and Central Asia were all too predictable. The political structures of a continental empire that Russia acquired over four centuries was instantly shattered when the Soviet Union broke up in December 1991. Now, pro- and anti-Moscow factions fight to control newly independent states whose politics, demographics and boundaries were long manipulated to serve

Russian needs and whims. In Azerbaijan. Georgia and Tajikistan. where the worst lighting now rages, indepen-dence abruptly arrived when no national political leaders were in place except for compromised Soviet apparatchiks or inexperienced nationalist and religious dissidents. Worse still, no effective national armies yet: existed, leaving the field open to Russian units of the old Soviet armed forces and the undisciplined bands of rival local warlords. There is a case for a transitional Russian military presence in these former Soviet republics, and a far stronger case for guaranteeing the basic rights of the ethnic Russian populations now stranded beyond Russia's borders.

But there is no justification for political meddling by Russian military units in the domestic politics of independent states, Most of this meddling comes at the behest of ultrananonalist political opponents of Boris Yeltsin and their military allies in units stationed in the Caucasus and the Central Asian republies. Washington should speak out forthrightly when Russian military moves trespass on sovereignty and international law, without fearing that such criticism would somehow undermine the Yeltsin government.

Nationalist emotion is a powerful factor in Russian politics. But if the United States and other Western countries carefully and consistently remind Russians that failure to play by the international rules could isolate Russia, they could reinforce the arguments of Moscow's more sophisticated political leaders that new imperial wars are the last thing the country's strained economy now needs.

On the other hand, the dispatch of American troops, even under a UN flag, and highly publicized U.S. mediation efforts would almost surely be seen hy many Russians as humiliating and provocative.

America's most vital interest in the former Soviet Union is the survival and health of a responsible, reforming government in Moscow. That interest is best advanced by generous and consistent support for economic and political reforms in Russia itself - not by a grandiose, self-assigned role patrolling the troubled imperial frontier.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Nativist Violence in Europe

The last major outbreak of violence against foreigners in Germany, the May 29 arson death of five Turkish residents, was followed by declarations of a government crackdown against continuing right-wing atrocities. Germany's tighter asylum law has been in effect only since July 1, so it is too soon to say definitively what effect either the law or the five deaths will have on the state of affairs between Germany's resident minorities and its evidently jittery population. By the key indicators, though, the problem becomes more severe. The federal crime office in Bonn recently announced that the number of reported antiforeigner incidents jumped from 400 in May to 1.307 in June. Even for a problem known to

crest seasonally, that is startling, It is less than surprising, however, when seen in the context of a Europe that by all accounts is openly souring on its immigrants. legal and illegal alike. There are teasons for he special attention focused on Germany, but it is far from the only country where incidents against foreigners or racial minorities appear. to be on the rise. The British authorities received reports of 7,793 racially motivated inci-

dents in 1992, about three times as many as Germany (although, unlike Germany's, none of these incidents involved murders). Other nations still do not keep usable records. But the upward trend is common to a number of West European nations, not only in the number of incidents against foreigners but also in the level of ire against those foreigners ex-

pressed in public discourse.

Common to government rhetoric in France, Germany, Britain and elsewhere is the theme that immigration must be tightened to counteract precisely this kind of violence and to stem "flood" lest natives become even more angry and the implication is) more violent. It is a line of argument sometimes heard in America, too. But now that the governments of France and Germany, in particular, have in fact imposed sharp changes in immigration, it is doubly important to keep watching the numbers. The consequences of the new toughness may turn out to be exactly the opposite of its supposed purpose. By cutting down immigration, these governments risk seeming to legitimize an animus against immigrants.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Scaling Mount Government

It is the equivalent of scaling Mount Everest: Vice President Al Gore early next month will unveil his plan for "reinventing government." The odds are heavily against him.

Talk is cheap in Washington, especially when it comes to talking about reforming the government. Twelve commissions have tried to do so since 1905, with little success. Employee unions are ready to light changes

suggested by the Gore group. Cabinet offi-

cials have said they will oppose certain con-solidations. Federal managers cling zealously to power. But the biggest impediment, by far. comes from Capitol Hill, home of the nation's

feading turf-protectors and micromanagers. Yet legislators may end up in an uncomfortable bind. Defending wasteful subsidies or local pork may lead to highly negative public attention for these representatives. And with an election coming up next year. some will run for cover.

- The Baltimere Suit



International Herald Tribune KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER

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By Richard Reeves

Communism's Fall Took Too Long, Cost Too Much

One of the tragedies of the Cold War — a principal reason it lasted so long — was that the Americans leading the fight vastly overrated the degrading about just walking past the cafes, a promenade punctuated by shell games set up on boxes, prostitutes, beggars and junkies in the doorenemy because they had never seen his homeland. For me, there were a series of shocks over the years during conversations in Washington when I realized I was talking to people who had never seen the thing All of that seems normal, even boring, to an American, certainly to a New Yorker. But the were so afraid of. That was e eyed and probably frightened by such assertive decadence, are different from any I have seen on during the Reagan years; those people had no idea-bow evil the "evil empire" really was — and how pathetic. The president, Richard Peric of the Delense Department and William Gates of the CIA ranted and plotted against a colossus that existed

only in their overheated imaginations.

Not that it began with them. If other Americans and America's allies had not been so foolish, communism, I think, would have collapsed 20 years earlier than it did - perhaps in the late 960s or early 1970s - and we Americans would not have drained away our national treasury fighting shadows in the dark.

The beginning of the endgame might have come in 1956 when the Hungarians revoked against Russian occupation, only to be isolated when Britain. France and Israel jointly invaded Egypt to try to keep control of the Suez Canal. It might have come in 1968 when the Czechs revolted against the Red Army, but by then America was busily destroying its own political credibility in Victnam. The dark side of final victory was that it took so

long and so diminished life on both sides. John F. Kennedy, whose trumpeting of a phony Russian superiority (the "missile gap") helped prop up the Soviet Union for years, was told by two very different old men that all the United

States had to do to win the Cold War was stand firm. His lather, the dread Joseph P. Kennedy, and Charles de Gaulle told him the same thing:

Commism was fundamentally unworkable and would fall of its own weight.

De Gaulle avoided the word "Soviet." Comminism, ideology are frauds, the French president told the American in 1961, knowing of course how desperately serious Americans were about such things. Nationalism, he said, was the problem.

is real, de Gas only after Napoleon invaded, after Hitler invaded. Russia would never be foolish enough to take on the world. Russia is frightened. Russia is bluffing. "Tenir bon," he repeated. "Tenir le coup." Hold on, be firm, be strong. Wait them out. "This is the most seful service you can render the whole world." President Kennedy had his own ideas, American

ideas that we could somehow control events in lands far away. Hubris. It is an American conceit that we can fundamentally change lands like Vietnam or Iraq or Yugoslavia, places peopled by nationalists of various sorts who were there centuries before we noticed and will be there centuries

after we have forgotten.
The New World Order proclaimed by George Bush only a couple of years ago is dead now -really it was just the old American idea recycled. Voodrow Wilson revisited.

Wilson, Kennedy, Reagan and Bush, and now Bill Clinton — America has no true foreign policy because, as we Americans were unable to see communism for what it was, we are unwilling to look at the world as it really is. We are still unwilling to take the pledge to change what we can, accept what we can't change, and pray for the wisdom to know the difference this time around.

Universal Preis Syndicate.

Little Estonia Isn't Stepping on the Russians' Toes

T ALLINN, Estoma — As Russia faces growing nationalism and separatism at home, an economy that continues in free-fail and increasing pressure from band-liners to bring back the old empire, it should surprise no one that Moscow has returned to the old strateg, of blaming others for its problems. In this case, the target happens to be Estenia.

There is an old saying that "if you really want to kick a dog, kick a small For the Russians. Estonia seems to fit the bill. A country of 1.5 million,

Western officials have praised Estonia's citizenship law.

it is now being blamed, among other things, for rebbing Russia of its precious metals and overpricing its port ies for Russian export goods. Esterna owes its success to nothing

but hard work. Since last summer. when Estonia carried out a successful monetary reform, the kroon has become one of Europe's most stable our rencies. Inflation is down, foreign investment is up and the economic preture for the man on the street is looking stendily better.

Within a very of reinstating independence in 1991. Estonia drafted, approved and implemented a new constitution and held elections to a post-Soviet tarliament. Some observers now call Estenta an economic and political miracle, a model for other East and Central European countries,

Estenian-Russian relations were not always problematic. From the beginning of perestroika, emergent liberal Russian politicians supported Estonia's ind for independence. As Estonia persevered trained reinstating indeendence, the effort was supported by Russia: "nea democrats." Recent developments suggest,

however, that the honeymoon is over.

difference of perspective on legal grounds. For more than 50 years.

Estonia was an occupied country.

Much of this has to do with a

By Juri Luik The writer is the Estonian minister-without-portfolio responsible for negotiations with Russia. Russia still refuses to recognize the

terrible injustice and pain the Soviet regime inflicted on Estonia, from the devastating ecological damage to the demographic results of the centrally organized Soviet policy of coloniza-tion that nearly made Estonians a minerity in their own country. Russia refuses to withdraw its troops from Estonia. Even in the

case of Lithuania, cast as "the reasonable Baltic state." Russia has just suspended negotiations and haited troop withdrawals, calling into question the utility of good faith when hargaining with Russia. For Russian politicians, however, the slate was wiped clean during the

1991 coup attempt, when Russia emerged as "a new democratic state" of almost virginal innocence. Accord-ing to this argument, Russia and Es-tonia were both newly independent states, and the smaller of the two was supposed to legitimize all consequences of the occupation.

Clearly, these disagreements on re-cent history lead to quite different understandings of the current situa-tion, above all in the area of citizenship. It is extremely superficial to characterize Estonian legislation in this area as "juridical petuloggery," as the Russian foreign minister. Andrei Kozyrev, recently did (IHT, Aug. 14).

in fact, Estonia is the only involved party to have proposed a realistic solunon - based on personal choice - to the admittedly complex problem of Russians abroad. Estonia believes that the state has no right to force citizenship on a person, but that a person should be free to choose his or her citizen hip. Therefore, Estenia's Law on Aliens simply mandates that those permanent residents who do not wish to take Estoman citizenship register as resident aliens. This is much sampler than the corresponding procedures in the United States or Germany.

Permanent residents have the same rights and responsibilities as citizens. except for representation in partiament. But Estonia allows permanent resident aliens to vote in local elections, a right that noncitizens in most

European countries do not enjoy. Russian politicians are adept at searching out human rights abuses; but 15 fact-finding missions from the Council of Europe, the United Nations and other organizations have come up empty-handed. Western gov-eraments have praised the liberal nature of Estonia's citizenship law, which requires that applicants demonstrate just two years' residence and

a minimal competence in the language, and take a loyalty oath. As most Western observers discerned long ago, human, civil, social or even psychological rights are not at issue here. Instead, Estonia is coming face-to-face with a confused Russia that is uncertain of its own future.

It seems hard to believe that sensihle Russian politicians would risk the loss of Western aid and trade over maintaining a troop presence on the territory of its small neighbor. But by attempting to isolate Estonia from its Western friends and allies, by alluding to military intervention, as President Boris Yeltsin did in June, and most significantly, by dragging its feet on troop withdrawals. Russia looks as if it were trying to stake out a

long-term strategic claim.

More disturbingly, Russia is in the process of complicating its relations with other neighboring states. From Tajikistan to Georgia to Azerbaijan. Russian military commanders have thrown their weight behind old-style Communist regimes against demo-cratically elected local leaders. In Ukraine, Russia has staked a claim on the Crimean Peninsula and the Donbas region. In Moldova, the 14th Army is supporting local Russian se-cessionists and threatening the terri-torial integrity of the state.

Now, in a Kafkaesque twist, Moscow bids to resolve the conflicts created or aggravated by its own policies by offering itself as a peacekeeper on its periphery. In developing a new concept for border states known as the "Near Abroad." in treating adjacent countries differently from those more distant, in offering to "keep the peace" under UN auspices, is Russia trying to create a new buffer zone to replace East-Central Europe? Or have Moscow policymakers retreated in the face of imperial-minded critics? Estonia is trying to "think positive."

We in Tallinn, while understanding the domestic turnoil our neighbor faces and the myriad emotional complications that accompany this confu-sion, have gone to considerable trou-ble to break the vicious circle of unitual blame with Russia. Estonia understands the dangers of leading with neighbors. Even so, Estonia cannot make its political and economic development hostage to the internal problems of the Russian Federation. International Herold Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Duke's Ascension REINHARDSBRUNNEN - The Duke of Edinburgh has ascended the Ducal Throne as Duke Alfred of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and to-day [Aug. 23] formally took the outh of fidelity to the Constitution in the nce of the Emperor William who attended the caremony by the express request of the Duke. All the Ministers of State were present and the administration of the cath was conducted with all due ceremon The remains of the late Duke will be

1918: Sport on the Seine

placed to-day in a collin.

PARIS — The Traverste de Paris à la Nage," or cross-Paris swimming la Nage, or cross-rates swittening race, takes place to-day [Aug. 25], the course being from the Post National, at the Porte de Bercy, to a point on the right bank of the Seine between the Pont Mirabean and the Viadne d'Autenil. While the race is contested, there will be exhibitions of trick-

diving. M. R. Gossen will drop into the river from the Pont Austerlitz tied up in a sack. At Pont Neul, Renon. formerly champion of France, will-dive into the Scine in full campaign uniform. At the Pont de la Concorde Mourand, a celebrated diver, will plunge off the bridge on his bicycle."

1943: Segula Occupied

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] The Island of Segula 8 small, rocky member of the Rat Islands group of the Aleutian has been occupied by American and Canadian traces the Navy Department. nadism troops, the Navy Department announced today [Aug. 23]. Segularis about rwenty miles east of Kiska. 21 which abandoned Japanese base Allied forces found three midget Japan ness submarines similar to those assets in the attack on Pearl Harbon The two-man submersibles were in damaged condition, resting on the the water from Kiska's submered

Blunt Message From GATT's New Man: Protection Is Poison

WASHINGTON — Peter Suther-land is the chunky, 47-year-old cigar-smoking Irishman who on July 1 inherited the job of running the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade from Arthur Dunkel of Switzerland.

GATT is not only the name of the international trade agreement that more than 100 countries have been trying to modernize and extend for the past seven years, but also the name of the sizable bureaucracy in Geneva that tries to nanage the system.

Mr. Sutherland, who earlier chaired the European Community Competition Commission — the post now occupied by Sir Leon Brittain - is a confirmed internationalist who believes strongly By Hobart Rowen

of the global trading system.

"He is as free-trade oriented as any-

one in Europe can be," said one American expert. In fact, Mr. Sutherland's latest ploy to prod foot-dragging politi-cians in America and in Europe to move ahead on the Uruguay Round of GATT trade negotiations was a crisp report this month on the huge cost to consumers of protectionism.

SHOCKED! I AM SHOCKED TO FIND OUT THAT CHILDREN

NEED HELP IN BOSNIA!

that GATT must remain the centerpiece end to high prices for no purpose."

He deliberately stepped on European toes by illustrating the argument with a chart, developed by the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, showing the costs, in higher prices and taxes, that consumers had to pay in 1992 for government support for agriculture.

Europe headed the list, with consumer costs of \$155.9 billion, or \$450 per capi-In a release blissfully free of the bu-reaucratic language that once typified largest offender, with \$91.1 billion, or GATT communications, Mr. Sutherland said that "consumers should demand an heavily protects rice and other farm

ALORS!

products — showed up as third, with \$74 billion, and \$600 per capita.

"Peter brings a refreshing change to GATT, and seems determined to bring

about a result — and that is exactly what's needed," said Julius Katz, deputy to the former U.S. trade ambassador. Carla Hills.

In a get-acquainted session with Clinton administration officials in July, Mr. Sutherland left no doubt that he believes that global economic growth depends more on the successful conclusion of the GATT talks than on regional agreements like NAFTA, with which be found administration officials preoccupied.

He also believes that the United

States — which correctly blames Europe, notably France, for holding up GATT hy trying to protect its farmers—must take a share of the blame because it is trying to protect textiles and a few other commodities. Some of Mr. Clinton's trade aides,

lobbied by textile state senators and congressman, toy with the idea of aban-doning one of the key, original ideas of the Uruguay Round, elimination of the richer countries' barriers to textile imports from the Third World.

That would let the Europeans off the hook on tariff reductions that the United States wants on manufactured goods such as electronics, paper and wood products, all big money items.

In the struggle to get his budget passed, Mr. Clinton may also have crod-ed the American position taken under Carla Hills on agriculture. Language in the budget apparently works to prop up the price of sugar and peanuts.

Mr. Sutherland is well aware of di-

verse pressures that weaken the resolve of the Clinton administration to get the GATT finished in the precise terms of the deal that appeared to he going through under President George Bush.

At a mid-July lunch with reporters Mr. Sutherland said that any talk of a trimmed-down package, just to get the GATT done and finished, is nonsense: "You can't take aspects of this agree-ment out of it without losing the balance which is fundamental to the whole agreement. You can, of course, argue about certain aspects of the agreement, but you cannot simply take out an area, and say, 'Well, we can have an agree-ment without that.'"

In a recent interview with the Journal of Commerce, Mr. Sutherland divided the blame for the Uruguay Round impasse between the Brussels headquarters of the European Community and Washington: "If the Europeans and the Americans had gotten their act together, this agreement would have been sewn up a long time ago. It's time that was said hluntly, so I'm saying it."

At the Tokyo economic summit meeting in July, there appeared to be a real breakthrough on GATT on certain key commodities, removing one obstacle to the Uruguay Round. Mr. Clinton and the Europeans bragged about it. But as has been the case before, nothing has happened since the summit: The Europea treat the summer as vacation time, and Mr. Climon was preoccupied with domestic issues. That puts additional strain on the time available to wind up the

GATT talks by the Dec. 15 deadline.

Mr. Sutherland's release on the cost of protectionism did not stop with agriculture. For example, he detailed the costs to car-buyers in America and Europe of quota limits on imports of Japanese cars in France, about one-third of the final cost of the car. Worst, the "protection," in the end, does not save local jobs.

It is an old story, but an effective one. Kudos to Peter Sutherland for putting it out.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SDI: A Worthy Deception?

Regarding the editorial "SDI, a Hoax-Based Defense" (Aug. 20):

The probability that the United States would successfully develop the Strategic Defense Initiative was, in my opinion, one of the arguments — and not the least important one — that helped Mikhail Gorbachev persuade the Soviet leadership to change course; to abandon confrontation and seek, instead, to reform its economic system.

Once the decision was made, Mr. Gorbachev was ready to accept -But he always demanded that SDI be abandoned. He insisted on this even when President Ropold Presents of the last one. They were installed on the target missiles for safety reasons. The intercepting missile had an optical guidance system that to share the technology, once perfected. This is understandable. Operative and in place, SDI would have rendered the Soviet Union powerless vis-à-vis the

I said as much at a White House press briefing in the late 1980s. Andrei Sakharov and many others on both sides of the Iron Curtain pointed out the well-nigh impossibility of achieving a total, fool-proof shield against nuclear attack. But the deception — the hoax, if you will left a big question mark in Soviet minds.

Billions well spent, I would say. ION RATTU. Deputy Speaker, Chamber of Deputies.

The missile tests in question were not rigged; radio beacons were on all four con on the other vehicle.

I fear that deceptive information in recent news reports on SDI originated from Moscow, not from the Pentagon. Sherman, who complained in an Aug. 13
The very fact that these tests were not letter about the views expressed by Mi-

rigged could explain why Moscow would now be targeting the United States with such disinformation.

PETER B. MARTIN.

JANZY CE

Room for Argument

Regarding "Now, Fear of Breathing?" (Editorial, June 25):

The population density in an airplane is considerably higher than in a hospital tuberculosis ward or in an office building. The standards for the number of air changes per hour in a plane ought to be

LINDA LILLY.

A Question of Impartiality

I could not resist the temptation to look into the "impartiality" of Alfred Sherman, who complained in an Aug. 13

sha Glenny in the article "Demilitarize Bosnia or the Storm Will Spread South" (Opinion, July 31).

In the Aug. 7 issue of The Spectator of London, the same Mr. Sherman wrote this about himself: "I am indeed advising Dr. Karadzic in public relations." No wonder he entertains the same ideas as his employer - the leader of the Bosnian Serbs - about the war for new frootiers in the Balkans

N. B. DIMITRIJEVIC.

Democracy in Singapore

Regarding "A Modern Tale of Two borrors of atomic war. Cities, Both of Them Named Singapore (Opinion, Aug. 7) by Anthony Lewis:

Comments in the article, such as "the intellectual atmosphere here is stifling" and "some of the best educated young people are trying to leave," are presented with no support.

Other sweeping statements about

drug testing, suspects held without trial, and the performance of the Singapore courts would give the uninformed reader the impression that we are living under a dictatorship. Not once was it simply mentioned that Singapore is a democracy, with compulsory voting.

JAMES J. GELPt.

The Bomb From Both Sides

The anniversaries of the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki have been observed yet again with emphasis on the

But it should also be remembered that the decision by President Harry Truman to use the atomic bomb rather than drag out the war with a maritime blockade or an amphibious invasion saved millions of Japanese lives.

ROBERT McGEEHAN. Oxford, England.

Celebrating Sane Genius And Some Thrilling Chess

By Charles Krauthammer

craft are all crazy," Lord Byron said of poets. Everyone knows that madness and genius go together. The mad scientist (Dr. Frankenstein), the mad artist (Van Gogh) have long been staples of the popular imagination.

But the idea that the great are "touched" is more than popular prej-udice. It has been the subject of serious scientific study.

The latest example is Kay Redfield Jamison's "Touched with Fire." a superb study of the connection be-

MEANWHILE

tween artistic temperament and manic depressive disease. It con-cludes with a terrifying appendix listing a pantheon of writers, composers and artists from Antonin Artand to Virginia Woolf who suffered serious psychiatric illness, often to

serious psychiatric illness, often to the point of suicide.

Which is why any celebration of sane, untormented genius is such unexpected and welcome pleasure. Last year we had James Gleick's biography of the prodigiously gifted physicist Richard Feynman. Mr. Feynman had his eccentricities — one of his principal recreations while working on the story is borney if or Alegnes was safe. atomic bomb at Los Alamos was safecracking - but at the same time was

gloriously, uproariously sane.

This year we have "Searching for Bobby Fischer," a splendid movie about a gifted chess prodigy, Josh Waitzkin. It is the true story of a 7year-old who learns the game by watching the chess hustlers in New York's Washington Square Park and begins playing with such extraordinary depth and brilliance that he comes to be seen as the possible successor to the greatest chess genius of all, Bobby Fischer.

The movie is a brilliantly acted. beautifully modulated story of a young boy with a gift and of four adults - two parents, two teachers struggling with the paradoxes and dangers of balancing a normal happy life against a gift so terrible.

The gift is especially terrible because it is chess, and chess enjoys a not wholly undeserved reputation for psychic derangement. It is an endeav-or associated, when not with frank madness, with oddness and isolation. l remember a psychiatrist friend visit-ing me at a chess club in downtown Boston once. He walked in, sat down, looked around and said, "Jeez, I could

run a group here.' Derangement is a well-known chess hazard. The greatest American player

of the 19th century, Paul Morphy, re-

WASHINGTON — "We of the turned from his 1858-59 tour of Europe where he beat the best in the world and abruptly quit the game. He later went quite mad. Bobby Fischer, the only other American world champion, dis-

appeared after winning the prize in 1972. Twenty years later he reap-peared, raving, in Yugoslavia.

Mr. Fischer is the looming presence behind this movie. He appears only in behind this movie. He appears only in black-and-white newsreel footage, but he is the kinge of the story. The film's tension is between Josh Waitzkin, who is young, gifted and normal, and Mr. Fischer, who was once young and gifted, too, but, as his gift flourished,

became increasingly unhinged.

Bobby Fischer is the living embodiment of what can happen to a man for whom, as he once famously declared. "Chess is life." Josh is the opposite. He has a life. He has friends and school and sports. He is sweet and kind. He is well-adjusted, a normal child in every respect except one: He is the best, the very best, at something extremely difficult and demanding.

The film is effective because the matching of the chess monster and the chess angel is no fictional contrivance. Both stories are true. Bobby Fischer'a is well known. Until this movie, Josh Waitzkin's story — he is today 16 and the highest rated American chess player of his age — was not. At a time when it is hard enough to

find intelligence in any film, it is a treat to find one that deals intelligently and movingly with the problem of genius. To find one that at the same time is filled with subtle visual humor and beautifully drawn characters is

even more surprising.

Most surprising, the film's director, Steven Zaillian, has managed the ultimate cinematic feat: thrilling chess. The games — played at light-ning speed, the moves punctuated by the slamming of pieces and the punching of clocks—have the tempo and furious excitement of a middleweight boxing match.

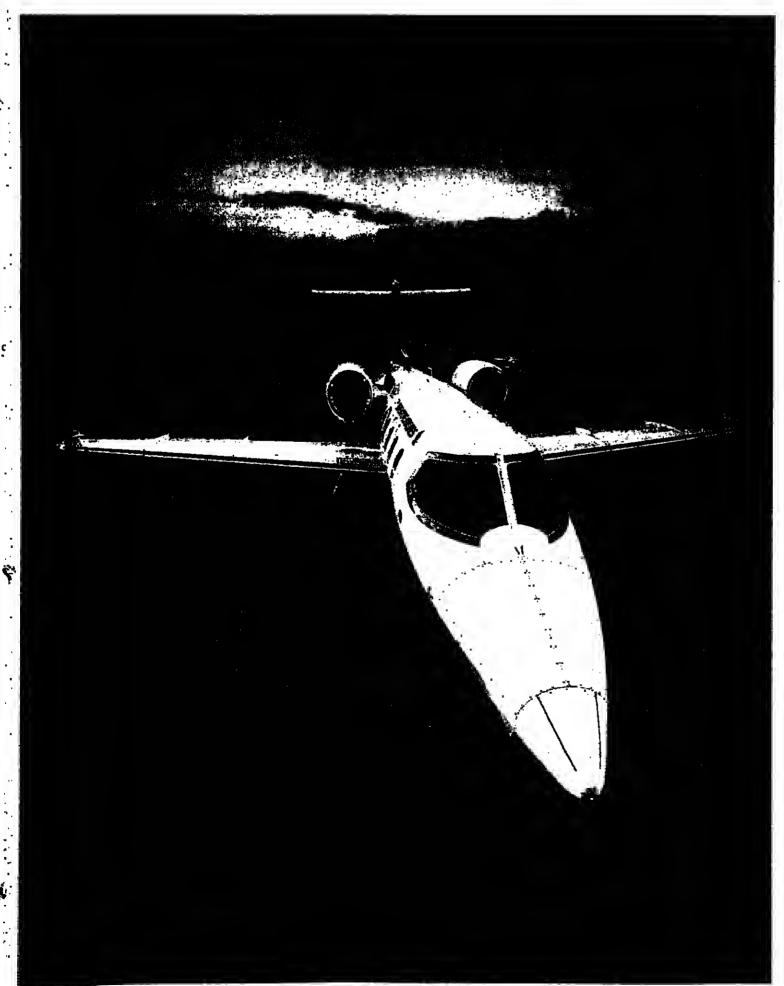
I admit that I come to this movie somewhat prejudiced. The subject is chess, with which I have had a patzer's romance for 20 years. My favorite magazine, I confess, is "Chess Life" (an oxymoron, a friend once observed). And the film's hero is played by an angelic 8-year-old boy. I admit to hav-

ing one of my own.

Having fully disclosed my bias,
I freely dispense my judgment.

"Searching for Bobby Fischer" is a wonder: both a delicate exploration of genius and the most thrilling evocation of the glories of competition since "Chariots of Fire." See it twice.

Washington Post Writers Group.



down on the ground. It's quite another wheo the problem occurs at 45,000 feet above the South China Sea. That is why StA pilots take their advanced training courses 21 the controls of a Learjet 31. They take off and land op to 6 umes each day and, while they are in the air, they have to face emergencies prepared in advaoce by oor somewhat exactiog instructors. This is no quick refresher course. It tasts around two months, during which those who

some, this might appear to he excess caution. But it is simply our way of making sure that it's more than jost our inflight service that other airlines talk ahout. SINGAPORE AIRLINES THE YOUNGEST, MOST MODERN FLEET IN THE WORLD.

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decisions on at least 50 separate flights. To



Croats Said to Approve Mostar Convoy

By Chuck Sudetic

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina - Military leaders of the Bosnian Croats have given the United Nations refugee-relief agency permission to send a truck convoy of food and medicine to 55,000 Muslims, including 30,000 refugees. crowded into besieged eastern Mostar, a spokesman said Mon-

Veso Vegar, the local spokesman for the Croatian Defense Council. said that the convoy would be allowed to enter eastern Mostar on Wednesday with the first food aid in three months.

UN officials here said they bad no knowledge of an agreement to allow a convoy to get through to the Muslims, some of whom were reported earlier this week to be on the verge of starvation and under- Serbian attacks in April 1992.

WIESBADEN, Germany

senior official in the state of Hesse

was dismissed Monday for having failed to stop a neo-Nazi march in

nonor of Rudolf Hess, Hitler's dep-

of protests against the oco-Nazi

march on Aug. 14 through the Hes-se city of Fulda.

Fulda could have been prevented,"

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The emergence of neo-Nazis in

going surgery under primitive con-ditions.

"We still have not received any confirmation that an aid convoy will be allowed in," said Lyndall Sachs, a spokeswoman for the mishes were reported in Maglaj, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, adding bowever that an 11-truck convoy with about 130 tons of aid was being prepared. Half the food and medicine is to go to each side of the divided and

Bosnian officials have requested the United Nations to evacuate critically wounded people from eastern Mostar's makeshift hospital, whose patients have been forced into the basement of the old

mostly destroyed city.

building by Croatian shells. Most of Bosnia, including Saraievo, continues to enjoy a full in the

Aide Fired Over Nazi Rally Christian Democrats have used the rally to attack the opposition Social

Democrats, who govern in Hesse. Mr. Kulenkampff had been criticized for defending the cautious police approach to the march by 500 uniformed neo-Nazis who Christoph Kulenkampss. state ecretary in the Hesse Interior Minwaved banners with symbols akin

istry, was dismissed by the state premier, Hans Eichel, after a storm The group defied a national ban on rallies in memory of Hess's death in Berlio's Spandau prison on Aug. 17, 1987. They marched virtually undisturbed as the police Mr. Eichel said in announcing the concentrated on preventing a clash with rival leftist groups.

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day between Croatian and Muslim forces in central Bosnia and between Muslims and Serbs in eastern regions of the country. Skir-

Tesanj, Breko and Gradecae. The decline in fighting has come as Muslim, Serbian and Croatian leaders attended United Nationssponsored negotiations on a peace plan that would divide this country into three republics.

On Sunday, President Alija Izetbegovic, a Muslim, said he could not recommend that the country's rump parliament, which still in-cludes a few Serbs and Cross. adopt the plan.

The peace proposal would leave roughly half of the nation's popula-tion, including the vast majority of its Muslims, with only about 30 percent of its land.

A meeting of parliament to diseuss the peace plan, which had been planned to take place in the industrial city of Zenica, is now to be in Sarajevo on Friday.

Mr. Izetbegovic has said that prominent writers, academics, military leaders and other public figures will joio the session.

In a military operation reminiscent of Serbian attacks last year. the Bosnian Croats struck against Mostar's Muslims in early May, forcing tens of thousands of people from their homes, often with only a

few minutes' warning.
The Croats forced thousands of Muslims across battle lines to the Muslim-controlled eastern part of the town, where shelling has rendered about 60 percent of the

The Bosnian Croats claimed Mostar, where Croats and Muslims

But elashes were reported Mon- each comprised 42 percent of the 130,000 prewar population, based on a defunct peace plan for Bosnia-Herzegovina diawn up by United Nations neectiators.

The United Nations refugee relief agency has accused the Bosnian Croats of brutality in Mostar.

In a statement, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said it suspected the Croats of holding up to 15,000 Muslim men of fighting age in centers near the villages of Rodoc, Gabela and Dretely.

■ Plight Alarms NATO

in Brussels on Monday, NATO countries expressed alarm over the deteriorating situation in Mostar, The Associated Press reported.
Diplomats said the North Atlan-

tic Treaty Organization was keeping a close eve on talks at the Unit-ed Nations aimed at making Mostar a "safe baven," which would qualify it for some protec-

The diplomats were speaking after a meeting of the senior political committee, which was briefed by U.S. officials.

They expressed satisfaction that threats of NATO action had appar-ently helped loosen the Serbian

general agreement to keep alive NATO's threat of air strikes against the Bosnian Serbs besieging Sarajevo and other Muslim areas. The air-strike threat issued by

the 16-member NATO on Aug. 9. does not apply to Mostar. "If the situation continues to de-

teriorate, it would be necessary to include Mostar as a safe area," one

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Siege of Sarajevo.

The diplomats said there was Residents of central Sarajevo waiting to receive drinking water from a French truck in the United Nations peacekeeping force.

GULAG: In Deteriorating Camps, Growing Dread of Explosive Uprisings

Continued from Page 1

many regulations governing mail and packages, time in solitary confinement and prison attire have been liberalized.

Yet, even those reforms have led to more beatings and physical abuse, according to Valeri Abramkin, a prison-reform advocate in

Moscow, because officials do not have enough staff to run the prisons more humanely. And the nation's economic distress has pro-

duced conditions, he said, that "in fact, are equal to torture." Now, to allow them to escape their poverty, parliament has given prisons the right to oper-

ate on a "commercial basis" - like much of Russia's formerly state-run economy. Mr. Abramkin and others fear the new law will provide a pretext for officials to enrich themselves while exploiting prisoners. A spokesman for the Interior Ministry in

Moscow said his agency was trying to bring Russian prisons "closer to the world standards established by the UN." But the spokesman, who asked out to be named, added, "Of course, living conditions in prison cannot be better than in the outside world."

This camp in the rolling woods east of the ancient city of Vladimir is better-run and more fortunate than most, experts said. Only 1,715 inmates are crowded into 1,600 beds, according to the chief administrator, Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Kalirun, while some jails for people awaiting trial have twice the intended capacity.

earning the equivalent of a few dollars each month by sewing trousers or forging machine parts for nearby factories. Colonel Kalinin said his camp is facing a very difficult situation." "All the illnesses of

The prisoners here work eight hours a day,

society in general, we feel here as well," he said. Inside the barbed wire, the penal settlement at first glance resembles a sort of underfunded zoo. Each brick building -- whether dormitory.

clubhouse or workshop - faces a caged and Colonel Kalinin, 44, tall and broad with a paved yard and prisoners can step outside.

On a recent warm afternoon, sallow, skinny inmates in gray fatigues, most with shaved heads bung about the yards, pacing, smoking and chatting idly. A few played dominoes, having stripped off their shirts to reveal the tattoos that are the emblem of Russia's prison

Seeing visitors, they rushed to the bars to cadge cigarettes and pens or — securingly un-afraid of Colonel Kalinin and his deputy — to

"You see how we live," Vladimir Klonov said. with disgust, taking the visitors upstairs to a-small hall crammed with 120 two-tier beds.

The toilet was a dark and fetid recess. Inside a stairwell, a bucket had been positioned to catch leaks from the roof. Old posters proclaimed, "Our country is the first where socialism has become a reality."

A trusty guarded a can opener and table knife, locked in a glass-fronted cabinet on the "And just try to eat our food!" the prisoner;

Nearly 200 of the inmates are suffering from tuberculosis and live in quarantine and the camp cannot afford medicine. They should have a separate colony, but so far the local authorities won't allow it," Colonel Kalinin

Some prisoners, veterans of the labor camps said conditions had improved since their last visit. They can wear crosses and grow beards, they said. They are entitled to conjugal visits twice a year. Even the food is better than it was,

said Nikolai Zubakov, 47.

gray-blond Chaplinesque mustache, had some complaints of his own. The warden, who had risen through the ranks since beginning at this camp as a jumor officer in 1976, seemed to know all the inmates and greeted many of them jocularly as he wandered through the camp.

But the heutenant colonel, soon to be promoted by the Interior Ministry, said Russian criminals are not what they used to be.

"They're younger now, more spoiled, more impudent and less regretful." he said. "They don't obey the crime lords anymore. They have no respect for the unwritten laws."

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"They're harder to manage" be said, adding that parliament had reduced the anthority to manage them. He can'no longer withhold packages or conjugal visits as punishment, for example. "This is the kind of times we live in." he But a visit to the camp's punishment cells showed that Colonel Kalinin still has some

power at his disposal. More than 100 inmates sat, four to a dungeon-like cell, in the isolation unit, where they must stay for all but 10 minmes each day for up to 60 days at a time. These are the inmates who fight, who play

cards for money, who have alcohol, who do not obey the administration," the warden said. ing open a heavy iron lock to reveal one of the cells. "They enflame the rest of the in-

Immates get alcohol and other contraband when friends throw it over the prison fence. hide it in packages or induce guards to smuggle

said Nikolai Zubakov, 47.

"Oh, life is wooderful here," he joked. "Just Marina Rumshiskaya, who heads a small like at the dacha." Mr. Zubakov suid he was us activist group called Prison and Liberty, said prison for the eighth or much time." This time, she has visited camps that have rum out of food he was in the first year of a seven-year sentence and other camps where local authorities have cut off water and electricity for late payment.

Azerbaijanis Said to Flee City Near Iran

for robbing a store.

MOSCOW - Azerbaijani

troops abandoned a key town near Iran on Mooday in another victory for Armenian troops from the disputed enclave of Nagorno-Kara-bakh.

Spokesmen for both the Azerbaijani Defense Ministry and the Nagorno-Karabakh administration said the defenders withdrew overnight from Fizuli, a town of 40,000 under siege by Armenians bolding

hills on three sides. The latest victory brought the Armenians closer to cutting off the

entire southwest of Azerbaijan. home to about 200,000 people. The advance risked angering neighboring Iran. The border is just 25 kilometers (15 miles) from Fizuli and the fight-

ing has sent tens of thousands of refugees fleeing toward han.

The mountainous enclave was put under Azerbaijani jurisdiction by Moscow in 1923 although it is

Figuli is the third big town out- years under Soviet occupation.

opulated mainly by Arme

further to the southwest.

tured Cebravil at the weekend.

There were these related developments Monday in regions on the borders of the former Soviet

 Russia rejected a Lithuanian call for mediation in a dispute over the Baltic republic's claim for com-

pensation from Moscow for 50

only a negative response," said. Vyasheslav Kostikov, spokesman for President Boris N. Yeltsin ter Agdam to the east and Cebrayil The Azerbaijanis say they recapquoted by the news service Inter-

side Nagorno-Karabakh seized by "The attempts to put pressure by Georgian leader, Eduard A. Shothe Armenians in recent weeks, at using third countries will produce variousles, agreed in a Kremlin

The Armenians, whose advances Farlier, Lithuania condemned have fueled political unrest in Azer-Moscow's decision Sunday to drop baijan, say they have to drive back

the Aug. 31 deadline for withdraw-al of the 2,500 Russian troops rethe Azerbaijanis to protect Nagor-no-Karabakh from shelling. maining in Lithuania and to suspend talks on a complete pullout,

Mr. Kostikov dismissed Lithusnia's demand for \$146 billion in

compensation as ."miounded." is has no responsibility for the Stalinist era because Russia was a victim, too, Mr. Kostikov said.

girdas Brazanskas, said Sunday he Russia, which has strategic interwould appeal to international me-ests in the Caucasus, he diators for help in the dispute.

meeting to sign a treaty restoring peace in Abkhazia, which is rebel-ing against Georgian rule, news agencies reported. Mr. Shevardnadze told the Itar-Tass agency that a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the

two states would be signed in the Georgian capital in September after a final round of talks this zoonth.

The two also discussed ways of helping about 140,000 refugees from Abkhazia to return home, it said Mr. Shevardnadze said repatriation of refugees was "perhaps the most acute problem" after a The president of Lithuania, Al- cease-fire was reached last month.

iators for help in the dispute. range the peace between Georgia
 President Yeltsin and the and Abkhazia. (Reuters, AFP)

FIGHTS: A Resurgence in Bullfighting in France Attracts Its Detractors

Continued from Page 1

tradition," she said, "we could also be throwing Christians to the lions." Passions run equally high at Le Tambourin, a

cafe for fans, next to the Yellow House, where van Gogh lived. Supporters insist that bullfighting, a tradition roughly as old here as its counterpart in Spain, has a vital social and cultural function. Bulls and man's age-old confrontation with

them provide the catalyst for celebrations, music, dance and usually good-natured rivalries. Events in the ring are only a small part of the activities and rituals generated all year round. Aries and nearby villages, for example, have

a total of more than 54,000 residents but at least 80 clubs for bulllighting fans who meet regulariv in their own cases. A women's fan club was founded a few years ago and already has 200

Genevieve Cau, founder of the women's club, Fancher said. "It eats grass."

Livianas, said: "We found it very difficult to find a place in this very male and very macho world. But we know as much about buildighting as many male spectators,"
In her shop of local crafts and antiques there

are paintings and objects related to buildighting, just a sample of the paraphernaha related to buils that permeate this pretty town. Mrs. Can said that the women's club differed from the men's because it stressed education. The women have raised money and started a

builfighting school that is attended by street youths and others who badly crave attention and a discipline." Last winter, Livianas broke new ground by inviting different speakers lighters, breeders, painters and others involved. with the tradition.

Such education does not impress the Society for the Protection of Animals, which holds that this only furthers the bloody practices in the ring. "The bull is a peaceful animal." Mrs.

Mr. Yonnet, who was born on his father's ranch, disagrees. "The pro-animal people must understand the character of the bull," he said. "He lights all the time; the animals even kill each other."

Last year, he said, he had chosen 15 of his finest animals for the season in Madrid. By the time they had to be sent off, only six qualified. The others had broken horns, bad legs or other disabilities inflicted on one another.

From his desk, Mr. Younet can see the Roposing building carved from rock has survived 20 centuries and, he says, is coping well with the current stampede. He believes builfighting will not go away easily man amphitheater, which he manages. The im-

not go away easily "Men want to show their strength and so do bulls," he said. "We are not that different."

Mr. Yonnet put on a mischievous smile. Let's say, the built has one thing on his mind. He wants to dominate his adversary."

JFK: 800,000 Pages of Documents Provide Grist for Historians and Buffs

Continued from Page 1

behast of the CIA, the FBI or organized

In one of the documents released Monday, an FBI agent reports on his interview, 15 years after the assassination, of a Russian

emigre. The Russian recalled nearly verbatim a conversation with a friend, Pavel Golovachev, who had spoken with Mr. Oswald in 1962 in Russia. A former Marine, Mr. Oswald defected to

the Soviet Union for a period and then returned to the United States. The Sept. 19, 1977, classified memo to the director of the FBL Clarence Kelley, said the emigre's friend had worked with Mr. Oswaldat a radio factory in Minsk and had heard. fum boast that "he would have lots of money "For example, I will kill the president,"

the memo quotes the emigre as saying re-counting Mr. Golovacher's recollection of Mr. Oswald's words.

Another document is a memo, written

Nov. 27, 1963, five days after the assassingtion, by a Soviet defector working for the CIA. He speculated that the murder had been instigated by the KGB to relieve internal pressures on Nikita S. Khrushchov, then the leader of the Soviet Union, Mr. Khrushchev

was deposed in October 1964. The assassination "effectively diverts the Soviets' attention from their internal problems," wrote Peter Deryabin in the memo. "Is directly affects Khrushchev's longevity."

Mr. Deryabin was a KGB agent who defected to the West in 1954. He served as a consultant to the U.S. government, including the CIA, and wrote several books. He died about a year ago. -Mr. Deryahin's memo, stamped "secret,"

offers no factual basis for his speculation that the Soviets were behind Mr. Oswald's shooting of the president in Dallas. Other documents detail information the government kept on Mr. Oswald before the

A CIA station officer in Mexico told investigators in one report that Mr. Oswald became a person of great interest to us in the fall of 1963 when he went to Mexico City

seeking a visa to return to Russia.

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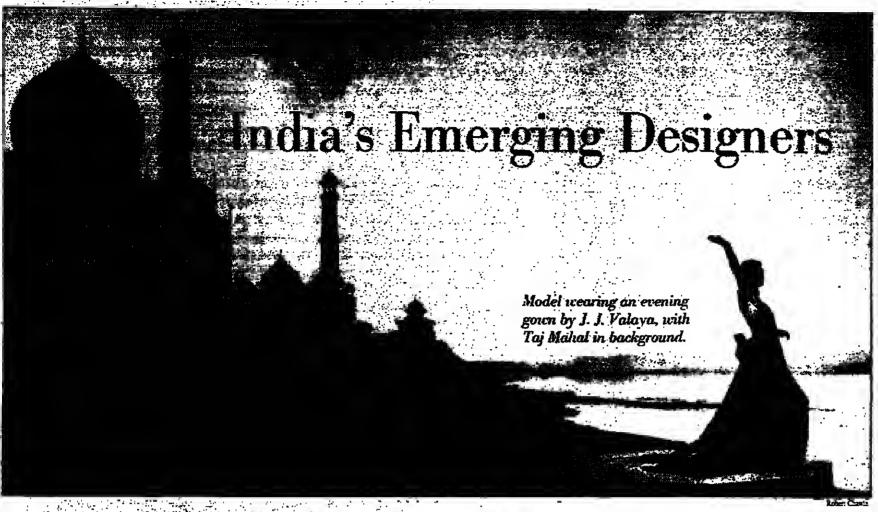
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By Molly Moore

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crafts and resurrecting the images and astricate workmanship in the form of — gasp! Skintight pants made of antique embroidery? Cleavage revealing bustiers made to resemble Jaipur palace windows?

It's enough to make an Indian woman pull her sari over her face in embarrassment

Valaya, 25, is a pioneer in India's burgeoning fashion industry, an entreprenent in a field that didn't exist here a decade ago. He is among a cadre of young pathfinders trying to change the way the country dresses, as well as the way the West views Indian-made clothes—as "some of the ghastliest in the world," groaned the New Delhi fashion designer David Abraham, 362

"It's a new phenomenon," declared Francis relothes at lower prices. Wazzier, a consultant to two india fashion export houses. "In a country where traditions are strong, there was no fashion in India. You

tique, where Bombay socialites can drop more than \$1,000 — three times the average annual each at upscale U. S. department stores.

Washington Post Service units 51,000 — three times the average annual income of an Indian family — on a pead-beaded outfit. "There's no logic as to why it happened."

Women are coming into their own," said the architecture of ancient palaces. Bombay-based Amuradha (Anu) R. Mafatlal, seeking the masters of dying Indian. 32, who designs work and leisure wear for resurrecting the images and additional income of an Indian. "In the part their control of the images and additional income of an Indian family — on a pead-beaded outfit. "There's no logic as to why it happened."

Women are coming into their own," said the architecture of ancient palaces. Bombay-based Amuradha (Anu) R. Mafatlal, when the part the images annual income of an Indian family — on a pead-beaded outfit. "There's no logic as to why it happened." women. "In the past, they never went out of the house, so where would they wear their clothes?"

Satellite television, introduced only two years ago, is also feeding the frenzy, spreading the gospel of Western consumerism and clothing styles.
We've been able to see a world never seen

before in India," said Valaya, who works out of a cramped New Delhi studio. "People said, If [the West] can do it, why can't we?"

With this new worldview, the designers are tapping into the U.S., European and Japanese markets. Because they can obtain extravagant fabrics, a wide array of materials and unlimited skilled labor at a fraction of the cost paid by their overseas counterparts, they can offer their

But not always. Abraham is among those who want to change the image of Indian clothing as "the cheapest possible stuff, Woodstock in-dye, the bottom-cod market of the West." are strong, bere was no rasmon in moin. It is not seen a pink of the bottom cod market of the West, yellow sari — that was all, But all that is the brightly colored, sequenced, \$1,200 evening changing now in a big way."

We're riding a large wave," gashed Tarun storefront windows of Bergdorf Goodman in Tabiliand, 31, founder of the country's first boar.

New York, and his sheer pomegranate dyed

However, most Indian designer clothes whether Western or native in cut - are still sold in India. And the proliferation of fashion designers has coincided with a radical change in Indian buying habits: the switch from tailor-made garments to ready-made clothing. As recently as six years ago, it was virtually impossible to find ready-to-wear clothing in India.

The first retail stores opened in 1987, and have since spread like monsoon rains across the country. The stores have spawned yet another byproduct - fashion magazines. "We have created a new set of advertisers now with the retail boom going up," said Sanjay Kaul, editor and publisher of Arcade, a slick publication filled with glamorous women modeling extravagant clothing.

Kani, like many involved in the emerging industry, wornes that "fashion has very little to do with real life in India," where the average annual family income is \$330, where more than half the population is illiterate and where as many as one-third of all residents don't have access to safe drinking water.

"You're selling a certain image or lifestyle that is not really there," said Rohit Chawla, one of the country's leading fashion photographers. You touch about 0.1 percent of the country." Tabiliani. like many of his colleagues, believes it his task to refine the taste of Indian women. He

hates what he describes as the tawdry neon pinks and electric blues and flaming yellows that they favor. "The earth tones of the environment are so much better," he said with a sigh.

Anu Mafatlal designs for middle-class wom-

en who she hopes will wear her clothes for

For inspiration, she often wanders the noisy back-lane bazaars of Bombay, absorbing the kaleidoscope of brilliant colors.

Mafatlal commissions disabled workers to

make the sprightly colored cloth sparrows that she sews into the fringes of whimsical dupanas, the ubiquitous long scarves that Indian women drape over their shoulders and bosoms as part of the national garb.

HILE Mafatlal and India's other young designers are working to push India into a new fashion era, most are fiercely dedicated to preserving their country's past.

"There is a real emphasis on revival of crafts," said Tabiliani. Both Tahiliani and Mafatlal employ dozens of skilled craftsmen, many of whom live in

Bombay's foulest slums.

New Delhi designer Valaya said the next test of the Indian fashion industry is making the glamour affordable to a wider range of customers. "The real revolution will be young people and lower prices," he said. "It really happens at the street level."

Not All Miami Beach Charmed by Versace

By Larry Rohter

IAMI BEACH, Florida -There were bravos all around for Gianni Versace when the Italian fashion designer paid \$2.95 million for a historic but dilapidated apartment building in the Art Deco District here last year, promising to restore the palaz-zo-turned-tenement to its original state and to make it his home and base of American

But now that Versace has also bought the Revere Hotel next door for another \$3.7 million, things have turned sour. Taking advantage of loopholes in a local ordinance, he pians to demolish the hotel, which like the beachfront mansion is listed on the Nationa Register of Historic Places, and build a pool

and a garage on the cleared property.

As a result, many of the design and preservation advocates who had applauded Versace's acquisition of the Casa Casuarina, a three-story, 13,356-square-foot (1.235-square-meter) Mediterranean Revival apartment built in 1930, are fighting his effort to raze the hotel, erected in 1950. After being rebuffed by the city's zoning and historic preservation boards, which found that Versace had the right to demolish the hotel, the preservationists sued to maintain the integrity of what they call the country's largest concentration of Art Deco architecture.

"We've already lost several buildings in this district that are of historic value, and we don't want that to continue to happen," said Betty Gutierrez, chairman of the Miami Design Preservation League, "Our point has always been that what is important is the totality of the district all these buildings fitting in together, and we don't want to see that disappear on a technicality."

Versace's plans for a luxurious private residence here are also an indication that other kinds of changes are taking place in South Beach, as the trendy botels, nightclubs, res-taurants, shops and recording studios along Ocean Drive are known. Increasingly, the South Beach area that includes the Art Deco District is becoming a haven for the rich and the famous, driving away the younger, more ontre types who created the current mystique of South Beach after supplanting the elderly, predominantly Jewish retirees of the area

Back in 1986, 1 could get a café con leche down on the corner for 50 cents, but now it will cost you four bucks for an espresso," said Louis Canales, a nightclub fixture regarded as an originator of the Miami Beach scene. "The whole egalitarian thing, all the kids who made the Beach happen, they have been priced out."

In their place have come the likes of Malonna and Sylvester Stallone, both of whom have recently settled in houses nearby, along



Gianni Versace

with a host of lesser-known models, actors and photographers. The singer Gloria Estefan and the actor Mickey Rourke are among the celebrities who now own restaurants, ho-

tels or nightclubs here. But the change may be good, said Canales, who nowadays is busy promoting the new bounque that Versace is also building here. "It's not that we've lost our hipness," he said. "It's that we have become part of the international network of playgrounds of the rich, like Ibiza and Mykonos and Marbella and Saint-Tropez. These are people used to fourstar service, and we have to give it to them, or they will move on to where they can get their money's worth."

Versace, whose primary residence is in Mi-lan, was not available for comment about a dispute that several of his friends and associates here say has alternately irritated and baffled him. "Italians take the month of August off," said Robert Wolf, a spokesman for the designer in New York, "He is somewhat unreachable."

But Lucia Dougherty, a lawyer who is representing Versace in the dispute, contends that the fashion designer's plan to raze the Revere would contribute to the preservation of the Art Deco District, made famous around the world by the television program Miami Vice and countless fashion spreads in magazines, Casa Casuarina, she said, is a crown jewel of Miami Beach, to which the

Revere Hotel simply cannot be compared.
"This was not a significant building in the first place," she said of the botel. "His renovation of the other structure will be a landmark in Miami Beach in its attention to detail

and sensitivity to historic features."

The refurbishment of Casa Casuarina, a copy of Christopher Columbus's bome in Santo Domingo, is well under way and inwindows, an interior courtyard laced with cludes a facade lined with arched mahogar tropical trees and an observatory dome.

BOOKS

JUDY GARLAND: The Secret Life of an American Legend

By David Shipman, Illustrated. 540 pages. \$24.95. Hyperion.

Reviewed by Margo Jefferson

TUDY GARLAND said movie and television mogula wanted her to be "sort of the girl next door." But, she added, "they couldn't find the right house or the right door." Neither could she, and that's why the House of Garland turned into such a scary place. Go. through one door and you'd find the placky, sweet-faced girl with the tear in her voice. Go through another and you'd find a cursing maniac addicted to vodks, barbitis-rates, amphetamines, crash diets and wrist slashing. Go through a third and you'd find a perform genius. She knew every show-business technique there was, from ho-

kum to hysteria to pure joy, and she managed to leave her mark on almost every kind of performer. books have been piling up ever than one. The times also allow him since. There are memous, film his to be direct where his predecessors. since. There are memous, that his to be direct where his predecessors tories, hiographies and biomytho. had to be cromssocct. The most gravities, most flaimting fifth like contentions marters in most body. "A raphies are the sexual ones," he Morraaged Life, and "Rambow's notes, and I can only say that of End." David Shipman can't resist all the people I spoke to who knew subtifing his book "The Secret Life. Garland and Vincente Minnelli". of an American Legend," but he Garland's second husband.

By Robert Byrne

S WEDISH chess champion Ulf Andersson has a serious tival,

Ferdinand Hellers, Hellers won a

six-game match from Andersson at

One victory for Hellers, and five

draws. In Game 2, Hellers gave an

3...de 4 Ne4 in the French Defense.

aims to prevent Black from getting

hemmed in and to prepare levelling

piece trades. But it does give White

Dreyey commented in Chess In-

an advantage in space.

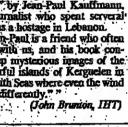
The Rubinstein exchange with

the Eksio Chess Club in June.

example of nonstop attack.

Bernard Loiseau, the French chef, is reading "L'Arche des Ker-guelen" by Jean-Paul Kauffmann. the journalist who spent serveral years as a hostage in Lebanon.

Jean-Paul is a friend who often dines with us, and his book conjures up mysterious images of the wonderful islands of Kerguelen in the South Seas where even the wind blows differently."



does resist the breathless, insinuating prose such titles usually inspire.

He is a hard-working, unsentimental researcher whose books include

"Shipman is willing to sort through family genealogies, interviews, press clips, studio memos and all previous works on Garland When he finds several accounts of tum to hysteria to purejoy, and she the same incident, he lays them all cart on the sensible ground that when you're dealing with a legend.

Garland died in 1969, and the four versions may be more truthful

"only one did not take it for grant-ed that I already knew of Minnelli's homosexuality." Likewise the bi-semality of Garland and of her father, Frank Gumm.
Shipman begins with Garland's roots in the South and the Midwest. "The Story of Cinema" and a three-volume work. The Great

She was born in 1922 and named Frances Ethel (Baby) Gumm. Her unhappily matried parents were minor but passionate vaudevillians and theater managers, and Baby took her first bow at the age of 21/2. The family eventually settled in

player by the age of 13.
Thanks to "The Wizard of Oz." she was a star at 15, and she was still a star at 28, when MGM axed her a star, a survivor of several nervious collapses and a drug addict, thanks to her continued abuse of the pills the studio had blithely prescribed to make sure she slept at night, rose early each morning and

with 24 g4! Rfe8 25 g5, Andersson set a trap with 25...Bc5, the point being that 26 gf?! Qe3! 27 Re3 Re3 28 Qf1 Re1 29 Kg2 Rf1 30 Kf1 gf

recovers the queen and yields Black

drawing end-game chances. Hellers coolly rebuffed it with 26 Kh1!, after which 26. Nh7 27 gh g6 would have been destroyed by 28

Bf2! Od6 29 Qc3!

decision gave up.

stayed thin, thin, thin. From then on, her life became a series of comebacks, occasionally on film, more often on stage.

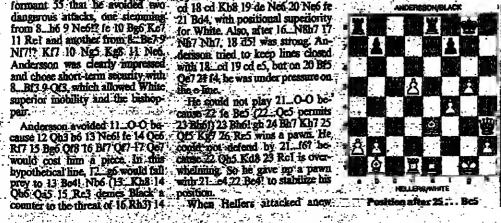
Garland's public saw through the press-release euphemisms. They knew and loved knowing that a report of influenza probably meant she had had her stomac pumped again, or that a much-needed rest was probably a muchneeded stay in a sanitorium. In 1964 she told an interviewer she had had so many comebacks that every time she returned from the bathroom, it was seen as a comeback. Five years later, at the age of 47, she locked herself into a bath-

room and died of an overdose. Her secret life is no secret any-more. But there is still one secret Shipman can't penetrate and that is the secret of Garland's talent. He assesses each film performance briefly and quotes liberally from reviews. But he makes no sustained attempt to get at the heart of the trouper who lived on, and with, the rage, the hysteria and the incandes-

What are we to make of the performing selves of Judy Garland? In ber girlish days, her sumy, virginal air gave way to a voice that both ravished and fulfilled. In her middle years she became a kind of Horatio Alger for the movie masses, using film after film to mythologize her own modest Ameri-can origins, her unquenchable gifts, and her triumph through hard work and trueheartedness. But the last years — the mood swings, the high-strung hands and manie vibrato, the tension and the self-de-struction — exposed her bond to the rebel underside of the culture.

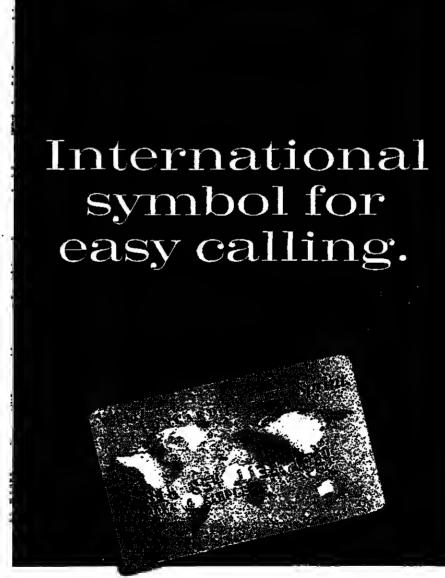
Judy Garland was quick-witted, tough, damaged and utterly self-obsessed. "There wasn't a thing that that gal couldn't do take care of herself," said Bing Crosby (whose biographers make i clear that taking care of himself was about the only thing he chose to do). She was a child star, and child stars learn early that their talent can thrill and manipulate others. Very few seem able to learn that, when they grow up, that same talent can thrill and nurture and even save them

Margo Jefferson is on the staff of



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formant 55 that he avoided two dangerous attacks, one stemm from 8. h6 9 Ne62 to 10 Bg6 Ke7. NI7!? KI7 10 Ng5 Kg8 11 Net. Andersson was clearly impressed

French Depense After 26. Be3 27 of Qc5, Hellers hit hard with 28 Qg3! g5 (or 28 ... g6 29 Bg6! Bi4 30 Bh7!) 29 Qh3. After 29...Bd4 30 Qh6, he would have squashed 30...Qd5 by 31 Be4! Anserson gas an

CHESS

Be6! fe 15 Oct Kh8 16 Oc7. So, he ieft his king in the center.
Had Amtersson played 16... O-O-O, there could have followed 17 d51. cd 18 cd Kb8 19 de Ne6 20 Ne6 fe

21 Bd4, with positional superiority for White. Also, after 16. N8h7 17 Nh7 Nh7, 18 d5! was strong. Anderson tried to keep lines closed with 18 cd 19 cd e5, but on 20 Bf5

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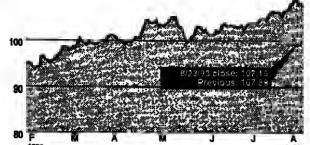
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International Herald Tribune World Stock Index 6, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmerk, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the Index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

ASIA/Pacific	Lurope	N. America
Approx. weighting: 25% Close: 127.38 Prev.: 127.59	Approx. weighting: 40% Close: 103.51 Prev.: 104.85	Approx. weigning: 35% Close: 93.04 Prov.: 93.44
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Mor.	Prov.	% change		Nos.	Prex.	% change
104.69	105.17	-0.46	Capital Goods	102.67	103.27	-0.58
113.66	114.92	-1.10	Raw Materials	105.91	107.01	-1.03
118.18	118.93	-0.63	Consumer Goods	89.41	90.06	-0.72
114.85	115,52	-0.58	Miscellaneous	108.30	109,76	-1,33
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For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribu Index, a booldet is available free of charge by writing to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Delta Gives 3,000 Staff **Option for** Retirement

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches ATLANTA - Delta Air Lines Inc. said Monday it would give 3,000 employees in selected departments an option to retire early in a program that could cost the carrier \$210 million.

"This program does two things," said Ronald Allen, the Delta chairman. "First, it will give eligible people who are ready to retire a chance to do so. And second, it will allow Delta to reduce its costs by cutting

match staffing and business needs.
"Over the past few months,
we've taken several planned steps to produce a more streamlined and flexible organization as part of our mitment to return Delta to sustained profitability, and today's ent is the next step." In June, Mr. Allen told employees to expect job cuts, reportedly total-ing 2,600. The early-retirement offer is part of a cost-cutting plan that already has trimmed Delta's ranks

by 6,200 jobs, about 7.7 percent of its work force, since May 1992. Delta stock was up 50 cents, at \$52.375 a share, in late New York Stock Exchange trading.

Last week, Delta accelerated the pace of its pilot layoffs, announcing plans to dismiss 202 pilots in October and November. The new cuts would bring to 407 the number of pilots Delta has fired since June

1. Under its cost-cutting plan, Del-

ta plans to increase that number to 600, or 6 percent of its pilots. Toshiba East German Dealings Studied Delta has been struggling to end a two-and-a-half-year string of losses totaling \$1.6 billion. The carrier expects to save about \$265 million annually in salary and benefits from positions already eliminated.

Separately, Aviation Week & Space Technology quoted officials of the airline trade organization as saying the industry's collective loss would narrow this year to \$2.5 billion from \$4.8 billion in 1992.

Officials of the International Air Transport Association said this would bring the cumulative loss since 1990 to \$13.5 billion. Aidines have been plagued by overcapacity, global recession, and an escalation in fees for the use of airports.

Investors Scramble for Junk Bonds With High Yields Hard to Find, Issuance Takes Off

By Jonathan Fuerbringer New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Junk bonds are back. The high-yielding issues sold by companies that are considered below investment grade are in favor with investors desperate for better yields than the meager returns available on Treasury bonds and other low-risk securities.

A look at current Treasury returns tells the story. The 30-year bond is yielding 6.22 per-cent, about the lowest level in 16 years, while the 5.60 percent available on 10-year issues is the lowest in two decades. A year ago, the 30-year issue returned 7.45 percent and the 10-year offered 6.69 percent.

By way of comparison, a recent 10-year issue by Outdoor Systems Inc., which operates billboards, is yielding 9.53 percent in the secondary market. The issue was rated B2 by Moody's and B by Standard & Poor's. A double-B issue by Seagull Energy Corp. and due in 12 years offers 7.92 percent.

Publicly sold issues this year have already exceeded the record level of 1992. Junk issues in the public market this year have totaled \$37.4 billion, compared with \$37.3 billion last year. When a wave of private placements is added, the total for the year is already about \$48 billioo, according to the Duff & Phelps/MCM Investment Research Co.

This week, about \$810 million of junk issues are to be sold, Bloomberg Business News reported. The biggest sale is \$270 million of senior notes by Uniroyal Chemical Co.] The high-yield bonds from companies at the

top of the noninvestment-grade ranks, the double-B category, have already been received warmly. These include companies such as News Corp. and Turner Broadcasting System, whose bonds are speculative but which have elements of protection for investors. But the search for yields is now opening the market to companies, like Dal-Tile Interna-

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service

TOKYO - Authorities here are looking into

a report that Toshiba Corp., which was involved in a controversial sale of equipment to

the Soviet Union in the 1980s, might also have

illegally provided advanced semiconductor technology to the former East Germany.

The Sankei Shimbun, a major Japanese

tional, a leading producer of tiles, with much lower credit ratings —in this case, the Clevel. Six months ago, Dal-Tile could not have sold a junk issue, said Margaret D. Patel, seni-

or vice president at Boston Security Counsel-ors, a junk-bond fund manager in Boston. This month, however, it sold \$133 million of senior secured five-year notes at a 12 percent yield. although Ms. Patel said the prospectus made clear the company did not have the resources

One problem: Falling

interest rates signal a

news for junk issuers.

weak economy, bad

to pay off the principal when the bonds matured. The notes are zero coupons, meaning Dal does not have to pay any interest until maturity. It raised \$75 million from the sale.

On the issuer side, many companies are doing what homeowners, states, cities and towns are doing: paying off old high-interestrate debt with lower-interest-rate bonds.

In addition, a lot of companies are selling bonds so they can get out from under the restrictions that come with their current bank loans, said Kingman Penniman, the head of junk bond research at Duff & Phelps/MCM.

The idea of side-stepping banks helped bring junk bonds to prominence in the 1980s. Michael R. Milken, who was in charge of the high-yield securities department at Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. single-handedly created a market for junk-bond issues. Previously, companies that could not obtain investment-grade credit ratings did not sell bonds. The only junk bonds were the kind called

ny, denied the report. An official in the export division of the Ministry of International Trade

and Industry said the agency had investigated

the reports five years ago and found no viola-tion of international rules. He also said the

United States knew of the reports at the time.

This official added, however, that the minis-

try, which is charged with enforcing export-

control regulations, would review its conclu-

sions in light of the new charges. Toshiba officials visited the ministry Monday to discuss

The Sankei newspaper said the agreement between Toshiba and East Germany fell apart

the following year when it came to light that

fallen angels, sold by investment-grade com-panies that later fell on hard times.

Mr. Milken's contribution was to arrange buyers for high-yielding debt, which allowed low-grade bonds to be issued. The money raised was often used to finance hostile take overs, helping to fuel the spectacular stock market advance of the mid-1980s. Buyers were compensated for their risks by interest rates far higher than they could get on high-grade bonds. But Mr. Milken was linked to a web of alleged frauds that brought about the collapse

of Drexel and his own imprisonment.

After Drexel disappeared in 1990, other firms moved into the field of underwriting junk bonds, but the market took time to recover from the loss of its single dominant player. As for the current surge, Ms. Patel said she thought it would continue. "I don't think there is a significant general risk in the junkbond market," she said. That means there is

She said the spreads between the yields on junk-bond issues and comparable Treasury securities had remained relatively wide and therefore, still "signal a buying opportunity."
The risk, she said, "is on a credit-specific basis." In the rush of new issues, especially

those with low credit ratings, there are oppor-tunities to make the wrong choice. But Mr. Penniman said he was worried that the market was too high. He said the decline in interest rates, which is sending investors to the higher yields in the junk market, may be sig-naling a problem. The drop, he said, had come in part because traders and investors were expecting the economy to remain stuggish for a lot longer than many economists had forecast.

If the market is right and the economy is not picking up momentum, that is bad for the companies that sell junk bonds, he said, because they need a revived economy to generate cash flow to keep them healthy.

Toshiba Machine Co., a Toshiba subsidiary,

had sold sophisticated milling machines to the

Soviet Union that could be used to make sub-

United States, Toshiba hastily ended its agree-ment with East Germany and tried to destroy

all evidence of it, the newspaper said.

at the time, the newspaper said.

When this disclosure caused outrage in the

Exports to Communist nations are restricted

by the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls, or Cocom. The technology to build a factory to make 256-kilobit dynamic

random access memory chips, or 256K D-RAMs, would have violated Cocom regulations

Dollar Hit By Doubt On Trade

Yen Is Stronger As Accord Fades

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatche NEW YORK - The dollar fell against the yen Monday amid doubts in the foreign-exchange market that there would be any

quick trade agreement between Washington and Tokyo. The U.S. currency had slid by more than a yen at the New York close, to 103.10 yen from 104.20 on

The dollar rose, meaotime, against the Deutsche mark, and currency analysts said market participants were paying for their pur-chases of yen by selling the Ger-man currency. The dollar gained a pfennig, to 1.6845 DM from 1.6748

DM on Friday.

Analysts said the market was growing impatient waiting for concrete signs that the United States and Japan were shifting from trade rivalry to economic cooperation.

The dollar had drifted down to around 101 yen last week, before the Federal Reserve Board intervened Thursday to support it. The Fed's action followed a piedge by Japan to promote deregulation and expand its economy, a combination that led analysts and currency dealers to conclude that a U.S.-Japanese accord oo reducing Tokyo's trade surplus might be takiog

But after a policy statement by Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa on Monday that analysts said contained few details, the market seemed to lose patience.

Mr. Hosokawa pledged in general terms to expand domestic de-mand, improve access to Japanese markets and increase deregulation. Aithough Japan may yet come up with concrete steps to deal with its trade surplus and slumping economy, dealers sald, market participants decided to hedge their bets.

That translated into resumed yenbuying, although the move was unted by rumors of new Fed intervention as the dollar neared 103 year. The market's consensus was the rumors about the Fed were bogus, but

See DOLLAR, Page 10

Despite Gains, Gold Shares Could Glitter Some More

INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

By Michael Richardson International Herald Tribine

ELBOURNE — After a spectacular surge in recent months, prices of most Australian wold stocks have months, prices of most Australian gold stocks have setting the stage for a retreat. But analysts say that many of the fundamentals that have underpinned the gold fever oo the Australian Stock Exchange remain in place.

Provided the bullion price resumes its rise this year or in 1994, they predict that shares of listed gold-mining companies that are well-managed and have good

growth potential will score further substantial gains. ing of Australian gold stocks,

Brokers say that foreign buy- already discounted a especially by American and European gold funds, has been

Australia is the third-largest gold producer after South Africa and the United States.

The stock exchange's Gold Index rose 1.2 points Monday to close at 2.209.4, below its recent peak of 2.472.8 on Aug. 3 but 75 percent higher than in late March. The All Ordinaries Index, a benchmark for the market as a whole, rose 5.7 points to 1,932.8, up nearly 32

The gold price was quoted at \$374.20 an ounce at the close in Tokyo on Monday, against New York's \$373.60 on Friday.

Analysts say Australia's Gold Index is about 15 percent overvalned, based on the current bullion price.

"The index is already discounting a higher gold price," said Peter Wetherall, head of research at Melntosh & Co. If the anticipated price rise fails to materialize, he said, "there is some potential for

the prices of gold shares to drop back."

Bullion reached an eight-year low of just under \$327 an ounce on
March 10. Its rise since then has been driven by fears of inflation in the United States and Asia, volatile currency movements, falling interest rates in Europe and evidence of rising demand for gold — led by China and other East Asian countries — at a time of falling production, especially by South Africa and the former Soviet Union.

After being the worst-performing sector of the Australian stock market in 1992, when it lost 22.5 percent, the Gold Index has been

See GOLD, Page 13

Reginald Dale is on vacation.

newspaper, reported Monday that Toshiba and Mitsui & Co. had agreed in 1986 to help East Germany build a plant to manufacture advanced computer memory chips. Both Toshiba and Mitsui, a trading compa-

Are Fighting Back By Jerry Knight and Steven Pearlstein

WASHINGTON — The NationsBank branch at 20th and K Streets NW is banking the way it's always been - tellers behind marble counters taking deposits, cus-tomer service specialists at wainut

Second of two articles.

desks making loans and a big chart showing today's rates on savings accounts, certificates of deposit, car loans and mortgages.

Just one floor above is the bank of the future: Data from the New York Stock Exchange Rickers on computer monitors, desks are piled with mutual fund brochures and financial counselors dispense advice on estate planning, retirement accounts and investment strategies behind smoked glass partitions.

Within the next few weeks, 30 NatioosBank branches io the Washington area will be similarly transformed. In the first partnership between a major bank and a big Wall Street broker, Nations-Bank and Dean Witter Securities plan to open 500 financial super-markets nationwide offering not only all the usual banking services but motual fuods, stocks and

bonds and anything else a stock-broker can offer, too.

American banks are struggling to adapt to the revolution unleashed by computers and creative competitors, who have figured oot ways to do everything banks do, better and cheaper. Many bankers have decided they must either evolve quickly, or die.

They are seeking more services to offer customers and better and cheaper ways of providing them.
These banks of the future are not the
New York "money centers" that
have traditionally dominated U.S.
banking, but regional upstarts like
NationsBank and First Union Corp.
from Charlotte, North Carolina; Banc One of Columbus, Mellon of Pittsburgh and First Chicago.

But the aggressive bankers' efforts to bring their business up to date, and to move toward the kind of "universal banking" long practiced in some European countries, are being hampered by federal banking laws that were written long before the invention of the computer, the automatic teller machine or the credit card.

Even promises of cheaper and more efficient banking services for consumers and a healthier banking system for the country fail to convince some banking regulators and

See BANKS, Page 11

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GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE)

Industrials

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Stocks and Bonds Take a Breather

NEW YORK - Stocks and bonds eased away from the record highs hit last week in light Wall Street trading on Monday.

MARKET DIARY

"We're just running out of good news with all the indexes hitting new highs," said Nigel Pringle, trader at Kleinwort Benson North America. "People are piling money

N.Y. Stocks

into mutual funds because there's no return on certificates of deposit, but just because there's nothing else around doesn't mean you should be buying at these levels."

The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 9.50 points, to 3,605.98. while falling issues on the New York Stock Exchange outnum-bered advancers by an 8-to-7 ratio. The beliwether 30-year Treasury bond lost 3/32, to 100 12/32, where

its yield was 6.22 percent, un-

changed from Friday. Merck led the New York Stock Exchange actives, down 1/4 to 321/2. 10 has been active since announcing plans late last month to acquire Medco Containment Services, a lion in cash and stock.

Chrysler followed, up 1/2 at 41 1/2. It

is to introduce its 1994 models Tues day, Home Depot was third, down % at 41, after losing 11 percent of its: value last week on concerns of reduced growth for the retailer.

IBM followed, up 1% to 44%. St. Joe Paper climbed 3% to 49% after the paper company was recommended by the money manager. John Bowling in a publisher report. Intel, the most-active over-thecounter issue, rose 1/2 to 641/4. It was recommended by Jeffrey Miller, managing director of Provident Investment Counsel, on television.

In other OTC trading, 3DO fell 1 to 25, extending its slide from Friday as Silicon Graphics and Nintendo formally announced plans to challenge it in the market for 32-bit video games. Silicon Graphics rose 1 to 39½. 3DO is expected to have its three-dimensional virtual-reality game out this year, at a cost of about \$700, while the Nintendo-Silicon Graphics model is to be priced at less than \$250 but will not be available for home use until late 1995. An

arcade version is planned for 1994. A&W Brands rose 1 to 1914 after a report that Cadbury Schweppes was interested in buying it. Cadbury denied the report, and its American depositary receipts fell 1/2 to 28%.

(Bloomberg, UPI, Reuters)

.DOLLAR: Uncertainty Helps Yen

Continued from Page 9

recalling the market ambush of Thursday, traders backed off, Yet the idea of "discreet" Fed intervention had a certain plausi-

Foreign Exchange

bility about it, several dealers said. One chief dealer said he believed the Fed came in buying dollars via 5.8375 on Friday and to 1.4810 only one bank, hoping the move. Swiss francs from 1.4670. The only one bank, hoping the move, would appear to be merely a commercial transaction.

"You must remember the dollaryen level of 103 is very important about one-third of normal, dealers psychologically," this dealer said. said. Half of Europe is on its Au"If the dollar falls below that, into gust vacation and so is much of the 102.50 yen level, you'll see many big funds, the big specula
(Knight-Ridder, Reuters, AFX)

again, as they had last week."

The mark lost ground on fres speculation that the Bundesbank may ease interest rates Thursday. when its policy-making council resumes meetings after a four-week

The dollar was stronger against other European currencies, as well, rising to 5.8660 French francs from pound was lower, at \$1.5055 after

New York trading volume was

(Knight-Ridder, Reuters, AFX)



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U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Morgan Net Soared 88% in Quarter

NEW YORK (AP) — Morgan Stanley Group Inc., one of Wall Street's largest brokerage firms, said Monday that its second-quarter earnings had risen 88 percent from a year ago on strong revenue from investment

banking as well as securities trading. Morgan Stanley reported net income of \$224.2 million for its second

quarter, which ended July 31.

The results were in line with the earnings of other major brokerages, released last month, which showed strong trading revenues due to volatility in the bond and currency markets. Falling interest rates have also benefited brokerages and banks by lowering the cost of their money.

Ipalco Withdraws From Battle for PSI

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) - Ipalco Enterprises' chairman conceded defeat Monday in its \$1.7 billion hostile takeover bid for PSI Resources Inc., apparently ending a ting-of-war that has lasted for months for the state of Indiana's largest utility.

Chairman John Hodowal of Ipalco said his company had been unable to secure the proxy votes needed to elect a state of candidates to the PSI board. The decision to withdraw clears the way for a friendly PSI merger with Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co.

Ipalco, owner of Indianapolis Power & Light Co., and PSI were backing rival five-candidate slates for the PSI board. Ipalco had been offering \$30.50 per share, while CG&E's offer was put at about \$28.

United Technologies Fined by EPA

NEW YORK (Knight-Ridder)—The U.S. Department of Justice and the Environmental Protection Agency said Monday that they had ordered United Technologies Corp. to pay \$5.3 million for "widespread, serious and repeated" environmental damage.

The agrospace and automotive ciant must also undered one of the most

The aerospace and automotive giant must also undergo one of the most Violations included improper handling of hazardous waste, storage of such waste without a permit, inadequate record-keeping, inadequate training of personnel, failure to complete waste analysis, and inadequate groundwater monitoring.

For the Record

Volkswagen AG said that its Brazilian unit had resumed production of the Beetle model and that 20,000 vehicles would be manufactured

IBM, seeking new revenue and more control of the personal-computer market, is developing designs of chips that duplicate the functions of Intel Corp.'s most powerful microprocessors, industry sources said. (Reuters) Merrill Lynch & Co., which shut down its trading operation in British government bonds in 1989 after posting losses, plans to apply within weeks to become a market-maker again.

American Airlines is expanding the marketing of a money market fund that lets people save and earn extra frequent-flier miles at the same time. Investors will be able to put money into the fund through Jack White & Co. of San Diego, the first time the fund has been available through a (Bloomberg)

Weekend Box Office

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — "The Fugitive," starring Harrison Ford, was easily at the top again in the United States over the weekend. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers, based on Friday ticket sales and estimated sales

atmrday and Sunday.		
The Fubilities	(Warner Brothers)	518.6 milli
Hard Torget"	(Universal)	570,1 mills
"The Secret Garden"	(Warner Srothers)	54,3 milli
Rising Sun*	(20th Century Pax)	\$4 militi
"Jurastic Park"	(Universal)	53.7 mRW
le the Line of Fire"	(Columbia Pictures)	\$3.5 mills
"Free Willy"	(Wurner Brothers)	\$3 milli
"Heart and Souts"	(Universal)	\$2.7 mill?
"Steepless In Septite"	(TriStor)	\$2.7 m]NI
The Firm"	(Pornmount)	\$2.7 milli

FRANC: Bank of France Signals the Currency Crisis Is Officially Over

Continued from Page 1

they could well view it as a sign that with presidential elections looming in 1995, Paris simply wants to make a dash for growth and cares nothing about the fate of its currency.

In the longer term there is little disagreement that the franc is already too cheap. "From the perspective of economic fundamentals," said Paul Chertkow, chief currency strategist in London for Union Bank of Switzerland, 'France is clearly superior to Germany." He points to its positive trade balance and to an

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

inflation rate that is less than half of Germa-

It is a desire to preserve that low inflation rate that most economists say will make Paris reluctant to aggressively bring down borrowing costs. Instead of a few sharp cuts, they predict a series of small downward nudges designed to avoid a steep fall in the franc that French policymakers fear could reignite inflation.

Many experts now see that course as the only one left open. They missed their opportunity by not cutting rates by 1.5 percent on the Monday after wider currency bands were announced," said Hans Schöberl, chief currency

dealer at Bayerische Vereinsbank in Munich.

"Now they must do it gradually."

But some experts argue that a gradualist approach is not good enough. Malcolm Barr, a currency economist with Chemical Bank in London, calls it a "half-bearted, half-baked compromise." He predicts it could leave France with interest rates too high to end the recession and an economy too weak to boister the franc-

Given the uncertainties that remain, most currency traders expect the franc to trade any-where from 3.40 to 3.60 against the mark in the remainder of the year. No one sees any risk of it piercing 3.8944, the lower end of its new band.

.S. FUTURES		
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German Chemicals Fizzle Recession Scars BASF, Bayer and Hoechst

FRANKFURT — BASF AG, Bayer AG and Hoechst AG are all expected over the coming days to report sharply lower pretax profits for the second quarter and the first half.

Most analysis said BASF would post by far the largest percentage drop of the three because of its greater exposure to a weakening European economy and its lack of a major noncyclical pharmaceutical

A number of analysts were forecasting that BASF's Just-half profit would decline by about 45 percent to Hoechst was widely expected to fall about 25 percent to 840 million DM and Bayer, which is cushioned in difficult markets by its extensive pharmaceuticals operations, was expected to show a drop of 20 percent to 1.4 billion DM.

Thomas Schiessle, an analyst with BHF Bank, said it was difficult to predict profit because business volume had fallen for the industry even though prices had not declined as much as in the first quarter. "So it's difficult to calculate the net effect," he said.

Petra Zamagna, an analyst at Deutsche Bank, said that the argument that the stronger dollar would help lioechst and Bayer would not carry weight until the

third quarter. "In the second quarter, the dollar was at about the same level as in the year-earlier period." She noted that pretax profit had fallen slightly this year at Celanese, the U.S. unit of Hoechst.

An analyst at another major bank said that BASF was especially vulnerable to economic weakness, not only because it lacked a major pharmaceuticals hranch hut also because it was dependent on the highly cyclical European plastics and agrochemicals

The analyst noted that BASF's sizable U.S. operations would not be sufficient to offset losses sustained around 540 million Deutsche marks (\$320 million). at German units. BASF's profit would also be depressed by falling margins in its refinery business because of overcapacity in the industry, he said, adding that subsidies to its refinery in Leuna in Eastern

Germany had kept capacity "artificially high." BASF and Bayer have said they will announce results on Thursday, while Hoechst will release its interim report next Monday.

The recession in Western economies. Unlike Analysts said that sales and profit for all three because the companies did little restructuring to pre-pare for the recession in Western economies. Unlike some of their competitors, like Imperial Chemical Industries PLC of Britain which has announced major joh cuts, the Germans have opted to skim only a few

workers and wait for an upturn in their sector. The number of employees in the German chemicals industry fell only 4.3 percent in the first five months of 1993, to 563,900, from the end of last year.

Profit and Payout Fall at MAN

MUNICH - MAN AG said Monday its net profit had fallen 45 percent, to 230 million Deutsche marks (\$136.3 million), in the year ended June 30, and the engineering concern cut its dividend for the year to 8.50 DM a share from 12. Sales fell 1 percent to 18.97 bil-

The engineering and truck-man-

ufacturing company hlamed the rent financial year.

Rower profit on poor business conditions, price pressures and costs

But Hans-Joachim Pilz, chief analyst at M.M. Warburg & Co. in

London Tabloids

LONDON - The summer cir-

culation battle among British news-

papers took a new turn Monday

when The Sun, the tabloid owner

by Rupert Murdoch, said it would keep its new reduced price of 20

pence (30 cents) until the beginning

It cut 5 pence off the price last

month and said its circulation was now up to 3.75 million copies a day, putting it 1.1 million ahead of The

Daily Mirror, its chief rival.

Weep Up Battle

It also said that the rise of the ther restructuring costs. mark against other major European currencies during the year had limited German industry's export ability and that "positive tendencies" in the American economy had not yet helped German exporters.

Analysts said the fall in profit had been expected and said MAN's earnings should stabilize in the cur-

associated with cutting its work Hamburg, cautioned that 1993-94 results could be burdened by fur-

MAN's order backlog was down 15 percent at the end of the year, to 14.28 billion DM, The decline amounted to 25 percent for German orders, compared with 10 per-

cent for foreign orders. At the end of June, MAN employed 60,828 people, a decline of 2,428 or 4 percent from a year earlier. It expects to cut 3,300 jobs during the current financial year.

(AFP, Reuters)

(AFX. Reuters)

Airport Firms Are Asked To Reply to EC Carriers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS - The EC Commission said Monday it had asked. airport handling companies in Spain, Milan and Frankfurt to respond to complaints from European airlines about high prices and inefficiency caused by monopoly practices.

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines confirmed that it and six other EC airlines had complained to the commission about the ground-service monopolies, which handle such tasks as refueling planes and loading

and unloading baggage.

KLM said it and Air France, Alitalia, British Airways, Lufthansa,
Scandinavian Airlines System and Sabena had complained to the EC Commission that rates charged by monopoly concerns were 30 percent to 50 percent higher than in airports where carriers had a

On Alcohol And Tobacco

Russia Acts

MOSCOW - Russian Inwmakers have banned alcohol and tobacco advertising on radio, television, newspapers and magazines, ITAR-Tass re-ported Monday.

The news agency said the law went into effect last week as part of a health-care package approved by the Supreme

Several Moscow-based advertising agencies that represent cigarette and liquor com-panies said Monday they were unaware of the new law, Michael Parsons, spokesman for Philip Morris International, said his company was uncertain what impact the law

would have. ITAR-Tass said the ban applied to all "mass media." It was unclear whether billboards and other outdoor advertisements would be excluded.

Beer, liquor and tobacco companies, including interna-tional companies, have become major advertisers in Russia in the past year.

As the number of smokers

in the leading industrial countries declines, American and European cigarette companies have aggressively pursued the Russian market.

WPP Profit Rises As Its Interest Bill **And Charges Drop**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dupatches
LONDON — WPP Group PLC. the world's largest advertising company, reported Mouday that its pretax profit had soared in the six months ended June 30, to £24.1 million (\$36,2 million).

The latest profit came on revenue of £699.7 million, a 16.4 percent increase, and compared with £1.8 million during the correspond-ing six-month period of 1992. The improvement in profit came

about largely because one-time charges dropped to £2.9 million from £12.7 million and interest charges declined to £15.6 million from £20.5 million. Average net debt in the half-year

was down 22 percent to £372 million, from £476 million last year. WPP, which owns J Walter Thompson Co. and Ogilvy & Mather Worldwide, announced a restructuring last year that gave banks a 48 percent stake in the company. In return, the banks eased a burdensome debt taken on when the company bought the two big agencies in the late 1980s. WPP's stock rose 3 pence to 93

pence a share after the company also announced that it would pay a half-year dividend of 0.35 pence per share, its first dividend since 1990. That was in line with a forerights offering in March. For the first half of 1993, WPP reported a mixed performance in different markets.

Revenue was up by 9 percent in the United States and by more than 10 percent in Latin America and the Asia-Pacific region. But revenue fell 3 percent in Britain and was flat in continental Europe.

Since prospects for an economic recovery in the United States and Europe are uncertain, WPP said it would operate conservatively and cut costs in relation to revenue. By business segment, WPP said

its advertising revenue rose 7.4 per-cent in the half-year, but its public-

relations husiness remained affected by the recession, particularly in the United States, with revenue falling by more than 12 percent.

WPP said it may reduce its debt further by selling Scali McCabe
Sloves Inc., an international advertising network that Interpublic Group, a New York advertising holding company, is reportedly try-ing to buy. WPP has also considered selling its market-research activities and operations in Southeast Asia. WPP said it may also seek to raise \$200 million by selling unse-

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AP)

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Investor's Europe

Very briefly:

French consumer prices rose 0.1 percent in July from June; the annual inflation rate in July was 2.1 percent, up from 1.9 percent in June. Assorisparmio, the Italian small-investors association, asked the stockmarket regulator, Consoh, to suspend trading in Ferruzzi Finanziaria SpA and Montedison SpA because investors were not receiving the same

information as large players, including creditors. Thyssen AG's steel subsidiary, Thyssen Stahl AG, expects an operating loss in the year to Sept. 30 followed by a return to profit in the second half of the following year as effects of 10,000 job cuts since late 1992 take hold. • Occidental Petroleum Corp., which won a tender in March to search for oil in the autonomous Komi Republic of Russia, is negotiating a second

deal in the arctic area UNI Storebrand A/S said profit before extraordinary items rose to 444 million kroner (\$60.8 million), from 44 million a year earlier, net operating profit at the Norwegian insurer was up 8.4 percent, at 10.93 billion kroner, thanks to rising stock prices and falling interest rates. British Telecom PLC's proposed purchase of 20 percent of MCI

Communications Corp. will be examined by the EC Commission, which has one month to decide if a full investigation is warranted. AFX, AFP, Reuters, AP

BANKS: Fighting to Adapt to a Financial Revolution

Continued from Page 9

influential lawmakers. They fear bankers are trying to take too many risks and if the experiments cause banks to fail, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. will have to pick up the tab.

The constraints of operating a federally insured, federally regulated bank are so onerous that bankers would be willing to give up deposit insurance if they could be freed from all the government regulations that go with it, said Richard Thomas, chairman of First Chicago Corp.

as is finding new ways to compete more than putting an automatic with his unregulated rivals. In order to issue credit cards more cheaply, First Chicago has set up a special bank in Delaware that does not have deposits, and so does not pay costly FDIC premiums, because it raises the money it lends credit card customers in the wholesale financial markets.

deposits to raise money is one leg of the strategy for the banks of the get the loan within a day. future.

To get the customers' deposits the bank needed to make loans, said Kenneth Lewis, president of NationsBank, the bank used to "try to sell them a certificate of deposit, without trying to find out or even caring what their needs are. Today if we have a customer who no longer bas a need for a CD but wants to put their money into a mutual fund

In addition, banks are discover-Until that day comes, Mr. Thom- ing that customer service means teller machine oo every corner.

product, we can do that,"

Many banks are copying a program started almost 20 years ago by Wachovia Corp. of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, called "personal banker." No more talk-ing to impersonal tellers or trying to oegotiate a telephone maze. When a customer who has a savings - savings, checking, loans and the

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The very technology that has made banking intensely competi-tive and offensively impersonal can also be used to reverse both trends. The computers that allow bankers to track a customers' savings. checking, credit and other accounts are also being used by big banks to duplicate the personal service pro-

believe the salvation of the banking industry lies in a dual-bank ap-proach that bas been championed Representative Charles E. chumer, a New York Democrat who is an influential member of the House Banking Committee.

One part of the bank of the future will be what these experts call a "core" bank that would handle all the traditional banking operations Finding more, cheaper ways or cherking account wants a car like — under existing federal regulation paying interest to attract small loan, he or she can call a personal, lations and with FDIC insurance.

Some bank analysts, including Lowell Bryan of McKinsey & Co., believe the saluntion of the bank and the bank

U.S. commercial-banking business in favor of investment banking.

ING Bank said that after Nov. 1 it would no longer collect deposits at its offices in New York, Atlanta, Chicago and Los Angeles because U.S. law prohibits financial-services holding companies from owning in-surance and commercial-bank units.

NEW YORK - ING Bank, a that when ING was formed in 1991 unit of Amsterdam-based Interna-tionale Nederlanden Groep NV, derlanden an insurance company, from the merger of Nationale Nesaid Monday that it was quitting the and NMB Postbank Groep, the Federal Reserve System gave it a four-year exemption from the U.S. law. ING was given the time to separate from its U.S. insurance operations, but now has chosen not to. On Nov. 1, ING Bank will transfer its assets to ING (U.S.) Capital Corp., ING (U.S.) Capital Markets and ING (U.S.) Securities.

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1993

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect ate trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Nissan Set To Import **Own Vans**

TOKYO - Nissan Motor Co. Japan's second-largest automaker. said Monday it would start importing vehicles from Mexico and Spain to sell in Japan because of rising domestic production costs and the higher yen.

The company said it would import about 3,000 AD Vans a month that have been assembled in Mexico. Sales in Japan are to start in December, said a Nissan spokesman, Koji Okuda.

Nissan also plans to purchase an unspecified number of four-wheeldrive recreational vehicles from Spain next year.

Nissan has been bit harder than. some other Japanese carmakers because of its relatively high costs and because it relies comparatively more on the depressed Japanese

The company closed its factory. in Zama, just south of Tokyo, this. year to cut production and labor

The higher yen has also been a blow to Nissan. As the dollar has fallen from around 125 yen to just above 100 yen this year, Nissan's dollars carned abroad have translated into fewer and fewer yen.

In the year ended March 31, Nissan's Mexican factory produced 126,000 economy-class Sunny cars, 43,500 trucks and 10,000 Vaneties, structure and reduce poverty.

as well as 4,000 AD Vans. Mr. Ramos said the higher (AP, AFP) spending would be partly paid for

Reform Worries Koreans **Ban on Alias Accounts Stirs Confusion**

SEOUL - President Kim Young Sam's drastic financial reforms have thrown South Korea's industrialists and business people into confusion, while making the middle class worry about its hard-won savings, critics say.

When Mr. Kim announced a presidential decree 10 days ago banding the use of false names in financial dealings, he said that its implementation was the most important of all reforms he had

advocated, simed at uprooting graft and corruption. The "real-name" system was announced shortly after senior government officials and politicians were forced to register their personal wealth under a new ethics code.

"The future of this country's economy depends decisively on the success or failure of the real-name system," said Cho Soon, a top economic official under the government of Roh Tae Woo, who tried in vain to enforce the system four years ago.

Officials calculated that under the real-name

system, the nation's underground economy, esti-mated to amount to about 30 trillion won (\$37

billion), or 13 percent of the gross domestic prod-

uct, would be exposed to taxation.

Shish funds raised through cheating on tax returns have been used by business people to bribe officials and buy influence from politicians.

The 299-member parliament duly approved Mr. Kim's decree at an emergency session last week, passing it into law, and now hundreds of politicians have to worry about raising the money need-

ed to run in the next elections two years away.

Thousands of wealthy Koreans, who kept a total of 2 trillion won (\$2.47 billion) in alias bank accounts, are required to report personally within the next two months to change their accounts into their real names and citizenship numbers.

But so far only a trickle have showed up at banks, apparently too afraid of the expected tax probes they will face for their alleged real estate speculation or evasion of inheritance taxes. Local press reports said apprehension was also high among millions of middle-class people who lear their bank savings, the result of years of frugabity, might be investigated under a new rule of "monitoring" withdrawals of over 30 million won.

Manila Offers Stimulative Budget

MANILA - President Fide V. Ramos sent Congress a 1994 bud-get Monday that calls for deficit spending to try to revive the Philip-

pine economy.

The executive department proposed spending 362 billion pesos (\$12.91 billion) to improve the country's public services and infra-

by other "sacrifices on some of our countrymen who can afford them." Many legislators, however, first want the government to improve its revenue collection and crack down

on tax evasion.

The budget sets a growth target of 6.5 percent for next year, compared with official forecasts of 3.5 percent this year. Private economists, however, say Manila will have difficulty reaching 2.5 percent

by new taxes aimed at the rich and or 3 percent growth this year, as daily power cuts caused by a severe shortage of generating capacity wreak havoc on industry.

> The consolidated public-sector deficit under the proposed budget is 49.7 billion pesos, or 2.9 percent of projected gross national prodnet. Some legislators favor a bigger deficit, of as much as 5 percent of GNP, to finance improvements in

vide enough collateral.

mally agreed on financing. The January agreement is an old agree-

Taiwan Might Offer **Loan Guarantees** For BAe Venture

TAIPEI - The government would consider providing loan guarantees to revive Taiwan's stalled joint venture with British Aerospace PLC, a senior official said Monday.

The vice minister of economics. Yang Shih-chien, said at a news conference that he did not rule out the possibility of Taiwan's treasury giving the guarantees if a Taiwan banking consortium failed to agree on terms for the loans.

British Aerospace Chairman John Cahill and members of the consortium began a new round of talks in Taiper on Monday to try to revive the venture, which has been stalled for months by Taiwan's problems in arranging financing.

Taiwan Aerospace Corp., which is 29 percent-owned by the govern-ment, and British Aerospace signed a contract in January to form a joint venture to make the RJ line of regional passenger jets.

But Taiwan's state-owned Chiao Tung Bank, which had agreed to organize a consortium to lend as uch as \$460 million to the venture, said last week that British Aerospace was unwilling to pro-

Mr. Yang said some aspects of the venture would have to be renegotiated even if the two sides even-

he said.

حكذام لرول

Any new agreement would inclade provisions for technology transfers to Taiwan and development of an advanced passenge plane, the RJX, Mr. Yang said, its development costs have been estimated at \$1.7 billion.

Beijing Silent On Bank Scam

BEUING — Official Chi-nese bankers on Monday denied knowledge of an alleged scandal reported by a Hong Kong newspaper in which hanking executives siphoned off \$28 billion in state funds.

The Sunday Morning Post quoted sources as saving they had seen a secret report by the People's Bank of China on the embezzlement. On Monday, the People's Bank said it had no knowledge of the alleged crime.

The Post said \$10 billion of the money was taken out of the country. That figure appears astonishingly large relative to China's foreign reserves, which were officially reported to be \$19.811 billion at end-March.

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Very briefly:

• GEC Alsthom NV has proposed building a 2.4 billion Australian dollar (\$1.62 billion) high-speed rail link between Sydney and Canberra, modeled on France's TGV. Australian government officials said.

· Hong Kong's annual inflation rate was 5.6 percent in July, down from && percent in June because of a slower increase in prices of basic foods. The South China Morning Post announced a 7.1 percent drop in net-profit for the year to June 30, to 531.7 million Hong Kong dollars (\$68.1 million), and attributed it to the expiration of a tax break dating to 1986, when Rupert Murdoch's News Corp. bought control of the company. Tsingtan Brewery Co., which recently listed on the Hong Kong market,

will list A shares for domestic investors in Shanghai on Aug. 27. Nippon Credit Bank Lad. said capital investment by Japanese companies in the year to March 31 is expected to fall 3 percent from last fiscal year. NEC Corp. is to build a third liquid-crystal-display plant, costing 30 billion ven (\$290 million).

. Malaysia's central bank said a revival in manufacturing output took the country's economic growth to above 8 percent in the first quarter of the year, against its forecast of 7.6 percent growth in gross domestic product." Chaophya Marble-Granite Co., making its debut on the Stock Exchange of Thuiland, closed at 75 baht (\$2.98), more than double its initial public offering price of 34 bahr.

SAUDI: Budget of Billions for Advanced Weapons Is a Shot in Arm to U.S. Industry, but Some Fear Backlash

Continued from Page 1

ened billions of dollars worth ofweapons deals last year.

the Saudi purchase of airliners. If : the deal goes through, the U.S. govthat private banks have deemed too

risky to handle alone Debates within the U.S. govfinancial troubles of Saudi Arabia the Saudis paid \$28.4 billion to the financial troubles of Saudi Arabia the Saudis paid \$28.4 billion the Saudis paid search to lower the Saudis. They also paid inore than \$1 billion to the Pentagon.

for secrecy.

From 1984 to 1987, the defense secretary, Caspar W. Weinberger, and the Saudi ambassador, Prince Dimming prospects for future
Sandi soms orders for U.S. rollitary

and the Sandi ambassador, Prince
Bandar ibn Sultan, met or talked at manufacturers already recling from least 64 times, according to Mr. the end of the Cold War.

Promises from the U.S. Exthe Sandi defense minister, Prince port-Import Bank to guarantee Bandar is a confident of presidents more than \$6 billion in loans for who has wooed and won Washing-

ernment will co-sign huge losins tary fought hard to help the Santis acquire intelligence aircraft, adother U.S. weapons over strong ob-

tions that share the Saudis' passion for secretcy.

Angust 1990, "Bandar went on a binge," as a U.S. official described it. The spending spree lasted more than two years. When it was over, ords show.

who has wooed and won Washing-ton officials for a decade. The prince and the defense secrebeing felt now. But there was a

affect its creditworthiness. Federal
Reserve officials argued unsuccessfully this year to lower the Saudis
credit rating, which would have for CIA operations around the damaged Riyadh's ability to borrow from American banks.

For their part, Saudi officials saidled by Prince Bandar and shaded by the budget problems in the United States; finals for the relationship was scaled ington to sell more weapons to Ri
United States for military equipants and the weapons sales put Saudi Arabia 'under considerable economic stress," Richard G.

Darman, President George Bush's budget threaton, told Congress on for Nicaraguan rebels that was July 31, 1991. "They are now, for handled by Prince Bandar and the first time, borrowing considerably to service their own needs."

Congress, impatient for the Saudis to pay the United States for the ington to sell more weapons to Ri-

Saudi Arabia had promised to spend more than \$26 billion on U.S. weapons, including jet light-ers, missiles, tanks and armored personnel carriers, Pentagon rec-Saudi and U.S. officials said the

Saudi Finance Ministry had initially been unaware of all the arms deals the ambassador had made and had not included all the costs in the national budget.

The effects of the purchases are

warning at the time.

The war and the weapons sales

yadh—and to demand payment to defeat President Saddam Huscover U.S. costs in the Guiff War.

Throughout the 1980s, the Saudis' dealings with the U.S. government often were conducted States for the Guiff War was based through the Central Intelligence on a handshake.

Agency and the Pentagon, instinAfter the invasion of Kuwait in tagon official, said the Bush admin-

Saudis' protestations of poverty.

"It was not something we paid a
lot of attention to," Mr. Rowen recalled. "We said: 'You've got it.

Now come on, put it on the table."

Despite its financial woes, Saudi Arabia remains the best foreign customer of U.S. military contractors. Its arms contracts signed with the Pentagon since June 1990 total \$30 billion, equal to the amount spent by the U.S. military on major apons systems this year.

But the stream of cash is running dry. A State Department report to Congress this year projected a sig-nificant drop in Saudi military orders, to \$2.75 billion next year, from \$12.5 billion this year. Indeed, while the Sandis had

promised to pay the Pentagon for almost everything they ordered. Pentagon officials said they had dropped two contracts: one for \$64 million in rocket launchers, the other for 150 battle tanks at a cost of more than \$1 billion A spokesman for the General ics Corp., maker

tanks, said the company believed the deal was merely delayed. When foreign coantries buy weapons through the Pentagon. tary sales trust fund. They must deposit enough to cover cancella-

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istration turned a deaf ear to the tion fees and the next quarterly payment. Military contractors are paid as they finish their work. A few years ago, the Sandis maintained a multibillion-dollar

surplus in their account, But Pentagon officials said the surplus disappeared after the Gulf War. This is how some officials, including some from the Pentagon, described the cash flow crisis:

By May 1992, Saudi Arabia owed the Pentagon \$16 billion. Saudi officials suggested stretching out payment, to 10 years from 4. ings, the Pertagon decided against allowing the Saudis to renegotiate their weapons contracts. Instead, Defense Secretary Dick Cheney signed a waiver aimed at helping Saudi Arabia through the trying period. With the stroke of a pen Saudi Arabia was excused from advancing \$1.3 billion to cover potential cancellation ices.

After a round of high-level meet-

A few months after they raised the alarm about the burdens of paying for arms, the Saudis placed new orders for nearly S11 billion.

Clinton Has Saudi Links

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Conventional wisdom in Washington

during the election campaign last year was that President George Bush was a great friend of Saudi Arabia - after all, be went to war against Iraq to deas well as to liberate Kuwait.

It turns out Bill Clinton was hardly unknown to the Saudis.

One of Mr. Clinton's classmates at Georgetown University was Prince Turki ibn Faisal.

12 Month High Low Stock

Today, Prince Turki is the head of Saudi intelligence. They stay in touch, a U.S. official said. As governor of Arkansas, Mr. Clinton worked hard to obtain a multimillion-dollar Saudi donation for Middle Eastern studies at the University of Arkansas, said Bernard Madison, dean of the university's Fulbright Col-lege of Arts and Sciences.

The discussions about the do-

nation began in 1989. They involved Americans with ties to the Saudis and to Mr. Clinton.

GOLD: Stocks May Glitter Anew

Continued from Page 9

the star of 1993. Prices of almost all the 27 main listed gold-producing companies have bounded ahead. Some, such as Plutonic Resources Ltd. and Delta Gold, have more

than trebled in value. Plutonic, which is 30 percentowned by Malaysian Mining Corp. is developing a large new mine in Western Australia and has

other promising exploration areas. Western Australia, which will pour cash balances to fund exploration its first gold in September, and a 33 percent interest in the Hardey platinum project in Zimbabwe. The ready taken advantage of the run-

Australia's largest company Broken Hill Pry., holds the other 67, percent of the Hartley project and will operate the mine if, as expected, a decision is made this year to start production.

Gold stocks normally do outpace the builion price, particularly if the companies are considered to have expanding reserves or good exploration potential.

Most Australian producers have ther promising exploration areas.

Delta Gold has a 50 percent atively low gold prices by cutting stake in the Kanowna Belle mine in costs and debt and building up

project has a deposit that geologists up in their stock prices to raise say will produce the equivalent of at least 200,000 ounces of gold a vate placements of shares with in-

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SPORTS BASEBAI

Showdown at Candlestick Park: Braves, 7½ Back, Get Their Shot

SAN FRANCISCO -- Even though the San Francisco Giants and the Atlanta Braves are separated by 7½ games in the National League West standings, the series opening Monday between the teams is as pivotal as any in the pennantrace-crazy American League.

The two top teams in the division play each other six times in 11 days. starting a three-game series Mon-day at sold-out Candlestick Park. It's the best — and possibly last — opportunity the second-place Braves, baseball's best team since the All-Star break, will have to close the gap and win their third consecutive divisioo title.

The Giants enter the series riding 7-6 victory over Florida on Robby Thompson's two-run, two-out, ninth-inning homer, but they insist that their approach to the series

"This just eases the tension hittle hit." Barry Bonds said. "It's just that they're the world's team right now. To be able to hold off.

tion of Fred McGriff from the San Diego Padres. Trailing by 10 games on July 22, the Braves closed to 61/2 on Aug. 17, the closest they've been since Juoe 17.

The Braves defeated Chicago, 4-Sunday night at Wrigley Field. Any other year, they would have made a tight race of it, but the Giants have gone 24-11 since the

NL ROUNDUP

break and are 42 games over 500.
"We won nine in a row and picked up only one game," fumed Atlanta caucher Damon Berryhill. "Then we lose two and give up a month's worth of work."

San Francisco, which leads the season series, 5-2, has led the West since May 11. But mindful of infamous collapses like the Philadelphia Phillies in 1964 and the Chimago Cubri in 1969, the Giants are cago Cubs' in 1969, the Giants are well aware of how quickly a big lead can disappear.

"We're going to have to play above .500 baseball." Bonds said. "lo our team meeting, we decided Since the break, Atlanta is 25-10. buoyed by a recent nine-game win-

Regardless of their second-half surge, the Braves know they need little short of a sweep to preserve a sbot at their third consecutive

"I don't know if we can catch them, but we're capable of making it pretty hot for them," said Greg laddux, a pitcher for the Braves. "We'll have to take at least five of six. If we split, we gain no ground, and if we take four of six, we'd only make up two games. We need more than that. They're tough. I know, we've only won two of seven from

Giants manager Dusty Baker is starting two left-handers with just 13 wins combined against the Braves' two lefties, Steve Avery and Tom Glavine. Avery has both the Braves' wins against San Francisco

Martinez struck out six and and Eric Davis homered as Los Angeles finished a three-game sweep of visthis season.

Monday night, the Giants will send Trevor Wilsoo (7-4) against Avery (13-4). Then it's Bryan Hickerson (6-4) versus Glavine (14-5), and Maddux (14-9) will face Bill Swift (17-5) to cap the series.

Giants 7, Martins 6: Thompson homered after Bryan Harvey and Eric Anthony hit consecutive bome runs in the first, and then Craig Biggio got Houston's third hit, a homer in the third, to help

beat visiting Philadelphia. homered after Bryao Harvey walked Dave Martinez with two two homers, one inside the park. and drove in six runs as Montreal outs io the ninth in San Francisco. Harvey relieved in the eighth and gave up a sacrifice fly by Bonds and completed its first winning road

Again, and Feels Good About Open two-run homer off Jose Guzman INDIANAPOLIS - Jim Courier, again triggered a four-run fifth, and

Smoltz settled down after a shaky start as Atlanta won in Chicago. ranked No. I and fresh from a victory over Boris Becker, headed Monday for New York and the U.S. Open, one of the two Grand Slam championships that has cluded him. Courier, who reclaimed the top spot after Rockies 4, Mets 3: Freddie Benin the seventh as Colorado, playing at bome, swept a three-game series with New York. being ranked No. 2 behind Pete Sampras for 19 weeks, beat Becker, 7-5, 6-3, Sunday to win the U.S. Hardcourts title, He had domi-Pirates 10. Padres 5: Orlando nated his opposition, never losing a set and Merced hit a three-run homer and dropping only two of his 46 service games in Dave Clark added a two-run shot

dropping only two of his 46 service games in five matches.

"It's the best I have felt going in. Who knows what that means?," he said of the Open, where he finished second in 1991 and reached the semis last year. "I felt pretty poor the last two years... We will just have to see what happens. But, I feel really good going in."

Courier will practice with coaches Jose Higueras and Brad Stine this week.

"I am soing to give myself the best chance."

Courier Is No. 1

"I am going to give myself the best chance to play well there," he said. "My coaches will get out the whip and see how I feel." Becker played a title match for the first

time since beating Serge Brugers on Feb. 14 in Milan. He, too, is going to New York, but to compete in the Hamlet Cup. Becker, who won the Open in 1989, said his

decision to play in the tournament on Long Island was made long before he knew he would fare so well in the U.S. Hardoourts.

Papin on Bribe Case: Play With Fire, You Get Burnt

PARIS - Jean-Pierre Papin, the captain of France's national team, has suggested that Olympique Marseille, the team on which he played for six seasons, paid bribes to win two European Cup matches last season in addition to the French league match it has been accused of trying to lix.

The star forward, who left Marseille to join AC Milan in 1992, left little doubt that he believed allegations that there had been an attempt to bribe Valenciennes players before a league match on May 20.

"You say 'alleged' " Papin told France Foot-ball magazine. "Okay, it is true that so far nothing has been proved. But nobody is fooled." "If you play with fire you have to get burnt one day," be added.

The controversial match with Valenciennes came six days before Marseille beat Milan, 1-0, to win the Champions' Cup.

Papin denied that his comments were motivated by sour grapes after that defeat but cast doubt on the integrity of Marselle's two easy victories in the semifinal series. The French club beat CSKA Moscow, 6-0, and Belgium's FC Bruges, for which Papin once played, 3-0.

There was that easy victory over FC Bruges, and I know what I am talking about when I mention that club," Papin said.

· Bolivia, for years the atreet urchin of South. American soccer, is on the verge of joining the sport's elite in the 1994 World Cup in the United States, The Associated Press reported. With a 7-0 romp over Venezuela, Bolivia aised its record in World Cup qualifying play

to 5-0 on Sunday, all but assuring the country of its first trip to the finals since 1950.

The rout in La Paz touched off celebrations throughout a country where success in soccer is usually associated with neighbors like Brazil, Argentina and Urugnay.

With three qualifying matches remaining— all on the road, against Brazil, Uruguay and Ecuador—Bolivia needs only a tie to assure a World Cup berth.

Bolivia, having outscored its opponents by 20-2, has 10 points in the South American Group B, four more than Brazil and six ahead of Ecuador and Uruguay. Two teams from the

Bolivia broke open the Veneznela match with six goals in the second half, two each by Milton Melgar and Marco Etcheverry. Bolivia had beaten Veneznela by 7-1 on July 18.

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TO THE TOP OF THE PARTY OF THE

Brazil claimed second place in the group with a 2-0 victory over Ecuador, and Argentina moved ahead of Colombia and into the Group A lead with a 2-1 victory over Peru. Colombia slipped behind on goal differential with a 1-1 draw at Paraguay. Only one Group A team is assured a World Cup spot, although the runner-up can advance by winning a playoff with

In Sao Paulo, Brazil, Bebeto scored in the first half and set up Dunga for another goal in the second before a crowd of 80,000. So strong was Brazil's defense that goalkeeper Claudio Taffarel did not have to make a save. Next Sunday the three-time World Cup champs try to avenge their 2-0 loss to Bolivia.

16-Year Duo Shows **Old-Timers the Way**

On old-timers' day at Tiger Stadium, it was fitting that Lou Whi-taker and Alan Trammell would

lead Detroit to a victory. Whitaker gave Detroit a 2-0 lead with a two-run dooble in the third inning, and Trammell had three hits for the second straight day as

AL ROUNDUP

the 16-year double-play combinatioo produced four hits and three RBIs in a 5-3 victory over the Oakland Athletics.

The Tigers, having won five of their last six, went four games over Frammell is hitting .500 in his last

remember the times," he said. "If comeone brings a series up to me, I'll remember it, but I really draw a blank on my own.

I also know this is a very humbling game and that this will all turn around pretty soon."

An earlier five-inning old-timers' game had marked the 25th anniversary of Detroit's World Series upset of the St. Louis Cardinals, but for Trammell it was depressing to watch. "Some of those guys are old teammates of mine and Lou's."

Trammell said, referring to John Hiller and Mickey Stanley, "It's always nice to catch up with old teammates, but it also makes you realize that it won't be long until we're the ones playing in the old-

kin scored twice and drove in a run streak.

without getting a hit as visiting Mil-

Milwaukee took the lead in the second with five runs against lefthander Joe Magrane, making his AL debut following his release by

■ In earlier games, reported in some Monday editions:
Indians 3, Red Sox 2: Reggie Jef-

ferson's run-scoring grounder in the lith gave Cleveland its first fourgame series sweep at Fenway Park in 33 years as it began to look like another sad September in Boston. The loss dropped the Red Sox six games behind first-place Toronto

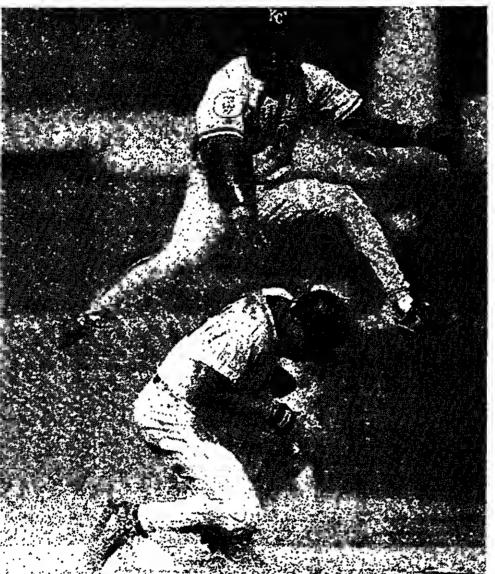
in the AL East. The Red Sox were 13 games out of first place on June 20, then went on a run that put games.

them in first on July 23. But they lost nine of 12 on this homestand. rs 7: Ioi Fernandez and Ed Sprague each drove in two runs in a live-run seventh as Torooto, playing at home, rallied after blowing a 5-0 lead against Scattle and moved one

game ahead of New York. White Sox L. Twins 0: Jack Mc-Dowell became the season's first 20-game winner, escaping trouble several times but making Frank Thomas's first-inning homer stand up as Chicago won in Minneapolis to remain four games ahead of second-place Kansa's City in the West.

Thomas's homer was one of only three hits off Jim Deshaies. Rangers 11, Orioles 4: Butch Davis hit the first inside-the-parl bomer at Camden Yards, and Rafael Palmeiro and Deari Palmei timers' game." also homered as Texas ended Balti-Brewers 7, Angels 5: Tom Lamp-more's nine-game home winning

PEANUTS



in a seven-run fourth as Pittsburgh

In earlier games, reported in some Monday editions:

Dodgers 3, Cardinals 0: Ramon

Astros 7, Phillies 3: Jeff Bagwell

Expos 7, Reds 2: Sean Berry hit

won in San Diego.

iting St. Louis.

Second baseman Jose Lind flew over Danny Tartabull to get a double play and the Royals rose up to win, 7-0, on Chris Haney's four-hitter as Kansas City averted a three-game sweep in New York-

The Young Nicklaus, Mickelson, Is Bearish In the International

CASTLE ROCK, Colorado — They are inevitable; these comparisons to a young Jack Nicklaus. They may not be fair, but Phil Mickelson keeps

inviting them with his play. The 23-year-old left-hander ran away with the International on Sunday, becoming the youngest player.
since Nicklans to win three PGA Tour events.

Mickelson recorded nine birdies and two bopeys worth 16 points under the modified Stableford scoring system used in this unique event -and finished with a tournament-record 45 points. That was eight points

better than runner-up Mark Calcavecchia's 37. Phil Blackmar was third at 33. Mickelson, who won the Northern Telecom Open in 1991 while still an amateur at Arizona State, got his second victory this season, having won the Buick Invitational of California in February. With a check for \$234,000 on Sunday, he boosted his season's earnings to \$542,765 and moved into 13th place on the money list.

"He's got a huge amount of talent," Calcavecchia said "With his game, he can be vary, very explosive. I'll give him credit for one thing: When he gets a chance to win, he knows how to do it. He's not afraid.

of anybody. He's a great player." Scott Simpson, who tied Greg Norman for fourth place, said, "He has the potential to win lots of majors and tournaments."

 Hiromi Kobayashi of Japan equaled the tournament record with a final-round 7-under-par 65, thes: made a three-foot (90-centimeter) putt for par on the.
first playoff hole to beat Cindy Ranck in the Minnesota LPGA Classic in Brooklyn Park, Minnesota

Kobayashi, who won her first LPGA event last month, got five of her eight birthes on the back nine of the soggy 6,141-yard course as she tied the tournament record set by Barb Bunkowsky in 1990.

On the playoff hole, Rarick dropped her approach shot 20 feet from the pin and Kobayashi followed with a shot 18 feet from the hole. Rarick's putt for birdie sailed five feet past the hole and Kobayashi's broke off after the misread the break.

CALVIN AND HOBBES

SIDELINES

EC Backs Paris Horse Racers

BRUSSELS (APP) — Pari Mutnel Urbain, which comprises 10 French horse-rating bodies, has the right to prevent races under its control from being broadcast by the Belgian affiliate of the British bookmaker Ladbroke, the European Commission said Monday. Ladbroke had claimed that PMU was violating EC competition regulations by allowing its races to be broadcast to bookmakers in Germany but not to those is Belgium and some other commission. in Belgium and some other countries.

James Quits as Husky Coach

SPATTLE (AP) - Don James quit as the Universiy of Washington's coach hours after the Pacific-10 Conference put the football program on a two-year probation and barred the team from playing in post-season games for the next two seasons. Jim Lambright, an assistant coach at the school for 25 years, was named James's successor for this season.

The Huskies also were ordered to give up scholar-ships and \$1.4 million in television revenue.

The Pac-10, the only major athletic conference that conducts its own compliance investigations, will re-port the penalties to the NCAA, which can decide to levy more severe sanctions but cannot lessen them.

An England Victory, at Last
LONDON (AP) — England's cricketers won their
first metch since July 1992 when they bowled Australia out for 229 on Monday to win the sixth Test by 161

The English, who still lost the series, 4-t, had also lost to Pakistan, India (timee times) and Sri Lanka since it beat Pakistan last year at Leeds. Its last triumph over Australia was in Melbourne in Decem-

Mansell 2d in Indy Car Race

ELKHART LAKE, Wisconsin (AP) - Paul Tracy of Canada, despite an injured ankle and a sore neck from a crash two days earlier, led all 50 laps to win the Texaco-Havoline 200 Indy car race by 27.46 seconds

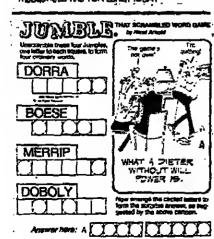
over Nigel Mansell of England.
Mansell padded his PPG Cup lead to 31 points, 160129, over Emerson Fittipaldi, Tracy's teammate, who

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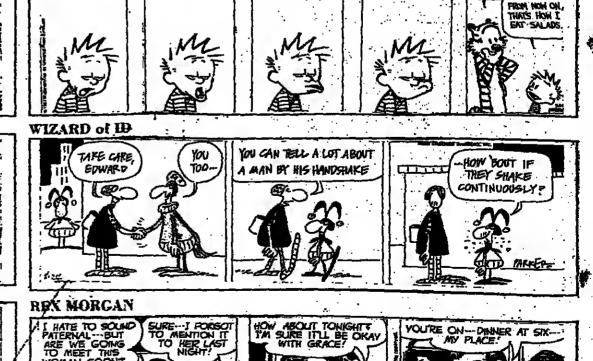
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SPORTS ATHLETICS

Reynolds and Cohort Set Pace for World-Class Prize Money

By Ian Thomsen

International Herald Tribune STUTTGART - When Primo Nebiolo gave Butch Reynolds a globally televised kiss on the cheek, did the International Amateur Athletics Federation's president also whisper one of the following?

a) "You are strong, very strong," as has been reported.

b) "In my country this kiss means death!" c) "I will give to you 167 Mercedes cars this is my final offer."

In concluding the fourth World Champion-ships in Athletics with a kiss Sunday, Nebiolo sent this competition careening toward the horizon of 1995 in Gothenburg, Sweden, site of the next meeting. In 1990, Nebiolo's IAAF charged Reynolds, the 400-meter world-record holder, with having failed a drug test and sus-

pended him for two years. Last year a U.S. athletes toward control of their sport, loosening court awarded Reynolds \$27,3 million in his suit against the IAAF. This week Reynolds athletes toward control of their sport, loosening the grip of the career bureaucrats from the national federations whose votes are bought planned to begin seeking that money from the IAAF's sponsors in America.

No doubt Nebiolo had reasons for publicly making up with Reynolds, and that strategy will surface over the next two years. But the

SPORTS ANALYSIS

athletes might have their own plans. Led by the Americana, they will demand prize money for the next World Championships. Reynolds and others have predicted that \$50,000 will be a fair inaugural prize for each champion, an improvement over the \$30,000 Mercedes C-class automobiles awarded this year.

Apart from being a fair professional reward, the acquisition of prize money will move the and sold in the political maneuverings that mark the IAAF. As the star athletes gain power, their representatives should be able to promote their sport in ways that might attract the slumbering American audience.

The U.S. federation has failed to promote at home the American stars whose performances drive this sport in Europe and elsewhere. If control of the sport belonged to representatives and administrators whose sole responsibility was to promote the sport through the athletes, the chances would improve of finding major meets and healthy television ratings in the

Nourredine Mourceli of Algeria proved the power of the new professional athlete. The world record holder at 1,500 meters, he threat-

ened to boycott these championships unless he received appearance money. Nebiolo could not have this, having promised to deliver the top athletes for his World Championships spon-sors. Negotiations were held and suddenly Mourceli was here, winning the 1,500 Sunday as if putting on an exhibition.

There is little doubt that Mourceli received future considerations of some kind, or gifts from sponsors such as Mercedes. Carl Lewis and his teammates at the Santa Monica Track Club almost certainly received a similar package for their appearance. Such negotiating lessons will sink in on the other athletes over the next two years. No one expects that the IAAF will simply acquiesce to such demands. Nebiolo respects power. Without solidarity among the athletes, the threat of a splintering boycott will hover over 1995. Fans were grateful not to be distracted from

ford Christie not only proved himself to be the world's fastest man, he created himself a niche as the Nolan Ryan of his sport. For Christie to run the 100 meters in 9.87 seconds at the age of 33 served to extend the career span for all athletes.

Perhaps the strongest effort was Jackie Joyner-Kersee's overtaking of the German favorite, Sabine Braun, in the final event of the heptathlon. At 31, Joyner-Kersee called it her greatest victory ever. Having seen her win while struggling through most of her events, her coach and husband, Bob Kersee, predicted she will go on to defend her two Olympic championships in the heptathlon at Atlanta in

With four victories, the Chinese women made clear their intentions of rivaling the Kenyan men in their dominance of the distance events. The Kenyans, with three golds, perhaps expected

Then there was Lewis, winner of a mere brouze. It is easy to write him off at 32, but the qualities of age were put into perspective by his rival, Christie. More worrisome is his upper back. He has lost his explosiveness since a car accident in February, and this week in the United States he will be seeking relief from therapists for the tightness that so limited him in the opening stages of the 100 and 200 meters

But the most satisfied of all champions was Reynolds. Appearing in his first major meet since 1988, he earned the silver medal in the 400 meters, ran the third leg of the U.S. worldrecord setting 400-meter relay, and won not only a new car from Nebiolo but also a kiss that might, years later, come to be known as a

Olympic Panel to Bring 28 Bosnian Athletes To U.S. for Training

By Christine Brennan Washington Post Service

STUTTGART - The U.S. Olympic Committee has reached the final stages of a project to airlift 28 athletes and two coaches from Bosnia to the United States to live and train for several months, according to USOC officials.

The project, which is being paid for by a \$25,000 donation from a U.S. insurance company, is sup-posed to bring 15 tennis players, 13 swimmers and two swimming coaches - all selected by Bosnian Olympic officials — to several locations around the United States, said Alfredo LaMont, the USOC's director of international relations.

"The idea is to save a generation of athletes in Bosnia," said the USOC's executive director, Harvey Schiller, "These athletes are trying to train in a war zone. We've all read the stories coming out of Bosnia, and this is our way of trying to

The athletes are expected to arrive at the end of this month or in early September, LaMont said, provided visa arrangements are completed. They will be in the United States for up to a year,

depending on their visas. You see the pictures of what's happening there and we'd all like to reach through the TV set and pull those people out and help them," LaMont said by telephone from Colorado Springs. "Well, this is our

He cautioned however, that the athletes needed to obtain visas to enter the United States. To do that, they must leave Bosnia and reach a U.S. Embassy or consulate in another nation, said Stephen Bull, the Major League Standings USOC's director of government relations.

He said the USOC had notified the State Department to expect Toronto athletes to be requesting visas in places such as Croatia and Turkey. "We've told the State Department, and they seemed fine with it." Bull said. "We're firing off let-

ters to U.S. embassies, giving them notice that people are going to be knocking on the door, applying for visas, that it's a legitimate program. So far, we've had no problems with Octdand the State Department, and we

don't anticipate any."

Athletes have had trouble in the past getting out of Bosnia to reach another country's embassy. Turkish Olympic officials were hoping to bring some Bosnian athletes to Istanbul in December, but it was March before several got out; others didn't arrive until lune.

The USOC plan calls for a second wave of Bosnians to come to the United States, LaMont said. They include one speed skater, a handball team, up to a dozen gym-nasts and perhaps some basketball

players and lugers.
All the athletes involved in the airlifts are between the ages of 15 and 19, LaMont said. The plan was formulated in the

spring at a meeting involving Schil-ler and several Bosnians living in the United States at USOC headquarters in Colorado Springs, Schiller said.

American Business Insurance, a company that the USOC uses to insure its athletes, agreed to pay for the project, LaMont said, adding that no USOC money had been

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used. "All we have given is our

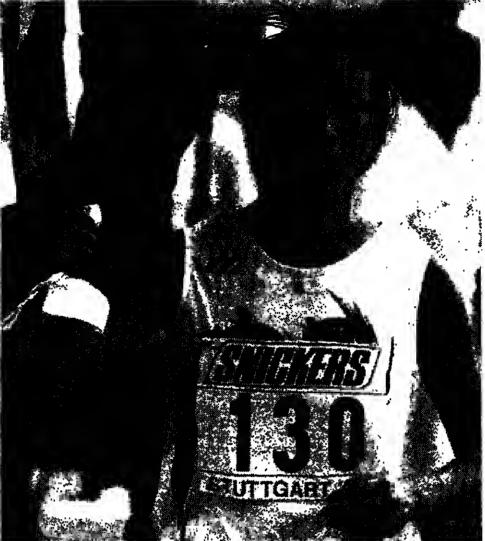
Bosnian officials gave the USOC the names of young, promising athletes who they hoped could come to the United States, and the USOC began the process of arranging for transportation, housing and practice facilities for them.

"We want them assimilated right into the fabric of society," said Mike Moran, USOC director of public information and media rela-

The tennis players are being placed at various tennis camps by the U.S. Tennis Association, the sport's national governing body. One of the camps is in Hilton Head Island, South Carolina, LaMont said. Two or three tennis players will go to each camp, he said.

The swimmers and the coaches are going to San Antonio, Texas, LaMont said, where they will live with local families and practice under George Block, a prominent coach in the area. They will train in the pool that was used for the recent U.S. Olympic Festival, La-Mont added.

A majority of the \$25,000 donation from the insurance company will go toward the flights from Bos-nia to the United States, but La-Mont said each athlete would receive daily meal money and money to purchase equipment and cloth



Dong Liu after winning the 1,500 championship; she beat her personal record by almost five seconds.

COLORADO—Activorted Andres Golor-ropo, first bosemont, and Bruce Hurst, pitcher, from 15-day disabled list, Optioned Curt Les-

conic, pitcher, to Colorado Springs, PCL

SAN FRANCISCO—Put Darren Lewis, out-fielder, on 15-day disabled list, Recalled Croig

Women's Sudden Success **Raises a China Question** aged by last year's world jumior Quiaobo attended another news championships, in which their women won eight of 19 gold medals. The ering over her, she spoke only By Randy Harvey Los Angeles Times Service

STUTTGART - The Chinese fireworks one night last week jammed traffic for hours. But no one complained because the show Equally eye-catching but less ap-

preciated was the success of the Chinese women runners at the World Championships. The Chinese do not claim to have invented running, and, until recently, have not been particularly accomplished at it. So questions have been raised.
This spectacle started on the third night of the championships. when the Chinese finished 1-2-3 in the 3,000 meters. Their times were not exceptional because of a tacti-cal first 800 meters, but the winner, On Yunxia, ran the final 2,000 meters in a time that would rank as the fifth-best ever for that distance, the final 800 in a fast 2:03 and, like her teammates, hardly appeared wind-

ed during a victory lap. Qu had only the 73d-best 3,000 time in the world the last year, which was 26 seconds slower than her winning time here. But she at least entered the race with creden-tials, having finished third in the 1.500 in the 1992 Olympics.

The silver and bronze medalists, not ranked among the top 35 in any event last year, and although Lirong had showed promise this summer, Link came from the twilight zone. Breaking the world junior record, she bettered her personal best in the

The story was similar in the 10,000 on Saturday night, when Chinese women finished 1-2. The silver medalist, Zhong Huandi, was fourth in the Olympics but the win-56th-best time in the world in 1992. Her time was 1 minute, 40 seconds faster than her previous best.

Then Sunday, in the 1,500, Dong Liu beat her personal record by almost five seconds, winning in 4:00.50. Another Chinese woman

"It's inexplicable," Lynn Jennings of the U.S. team said. Perhaps. But speculation has been rampant. It is based largely on the fact that the Chinese system, although not structured as a mirror image of those that existed in the Soviet Union and East Germany, from those former sports powers.
Of course, "East German coaches" is a cuphemism in the sport for

illegal, performance-enhancing drugs, which fueled East Germa-ny's so-called "Miracle Machine." The International Amateur Athletic Federation has found no evidence that the Chinese are less vigilant than other countries. Granted permanent visas to conduct random, out-of-competition tests in China, the IAAF has found three positives in 50 samples during the last 16 months.

Six percent is not low. But because of the cooperation they have received from the Chinese, IAAF officials do not appear concerned that the problem is state-controlled, as it was in East Germany. Doubts persist, however.

That suspicion is creating a dilemma for the International Olym-pic Committee, which will vote one month from Monday on whether to award the 2000 Summer Games to Beijing, or another, less mysterious city, such as Sydney or Manchester. On one hand, the Chinese have enhanced their bid with their improvement in athletics. As proud as

they are of their accomplishments

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here, they were even more encour-

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IOC presumes that the prospect of Chinese victories in the sport in 2000 would attract large, enthusiastic crowds to the main stadium.

On the other hand, the IOC must worry that a drug scandal would taint its selection of Beijing, IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch, who was in Stuttgart on Saturday night, could not have helped but notice the derisive whistling that the crowd directed toward the Chinese women during their 10,000-meter victory lap.

Allegations against the Chinese are new in athletics, but they are not new in international sports. Swimming coaches from throughout the world voiced their mistrust of the Chinese when they began to emerge as a power in the 1990 Asian Games, suspicions that were repeated during last summer's Olympics.

In the 1992 Winter Olympics, Chinese speedskater Ye Quiaobo went to a news conference after her second-place finish in the 500 meters and gave a poignant, tearful account, in English, of the night-mare she lived through in 1988, when she tested positive for a ste-Zhang Linli and Zhang Lirong, were roid, Quiaobo said the drug was fed to her, along with her daily vitamin supplements and without her knowledge, by her Chinese coach.

A few days later, after another econd-place finish in the 1,000,

about the race and only in Chinese

■ Krabbe Arbitration Asked The German federation asked Monday for an arbitration hearing in the case of Katrin Krabbe and two other women sprinters after the IAAF confirmed that it had suspended them for two more years by invoking a rule that circumvents

ment of a drug ban, The Associated Press reported from Stuttgart. The IAAf suspended Krabbe, Grit Breuer and Manuela Derr under its rule calling for sanctions against any athlete who brings the

a German obstacle to the enforce,

sport into "disrepute."
The IAAF also upheld its four-year suspension of Kenya's John Ngugi, the five-time world crosscountry champion, for refusing to take an out-of-competition drug test this year. But it agreed to send the case to arbitration for a final and binding decision.

. It rejected applications by Iris Biba, a German 10,000-meter runner, and Russian hurdler Lyudmila Narozhilenko to have their bans dropped on grounds of "extraordinary circumstances.

Biba said she took steroids inadvertently, thinking she was taking sleeping tablets given to her by her coach; Narozhilenko claimed that her estranged husband put steroids into her prescribed medication.

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The Associated Press

B EIJING — It may not be an instant chart-topper, but a set compact disks featuring Mao Zedong will be in stores next

The two-disk sex titled "Sound of the Giant Mao Zedong," fea-tures seven of his speeches, It is part of the nationwide phenomenon of trying to cash in on the 100th anniversary of his birth, which is Dec. 26.

The speeches were from 1949 to 1956 and include Mao's announcement of the founding of the People's Republic of China on Oct. 1. 1949, made from a reviewing stand atop Tiananmen Gate, at the entrance to the imperial palace.

"Don't worry. It will be in the president's next budget."

ا مكذا من الأصل

The vacationers and residents of Martha's Vineyard are torn as to whether they want the president on the island. In a recent referendum the resort was split 50 percent for and 50 percent against.

The vote was so close that the president is bringing in Vice President Al Gore to break the tic. People are not faulting Clinton for coming here — it's that we

islanders will never be the same after his visit. Rumor bas it that six luxury cruise ships jammed with tourists on their way to Bermuda heard the president was here, and the boats were ordered by the owners to turn

around and head back at full steam for the Vineyard. The ferries from the mainland are chock-full of day visitors who were all promised that if they bought tour tickets they could have a golf game with the president.

The restaurants are jammed with hungry visitors who can't get anything to eat because all the college kids who have been working on the island have quit to "see" the presi-

But the worst thing is the psychic blows inflicted on the people of the Vineyard. Everyone hopes in his heart to be invited to a social event attended by the President and Mrs.

lt's a typical have and have-not situation - those who bave invitations don't give a damn about those who don't. The people not invited have two choices: one is to say they wouldn't be caught dead at the summer White House; the second is to put on their snorkel masks and refuse to talk about what they did while the Clintons were here. Another way to handle not being

invited is to pretend you have been. It's no problem to fake it. Did I see the Clintons when they were here? You know and I know I can't answer that question. Let's just say they drove us home

after Jackie's dinner and leave it at What I admire about the president when he's at the beach is that even if you make over \$200,000 a year, he never kicks sand in your face."

The Hard Sell in the World of Romance

By Sarah Lyall New York Times Service

EW YORK — Lynne Chandley of Elizabethtown, Kentucky, is a 35-year-old legal secretary who once dreamed of dating a rock star, so it seemed natural for her to write a book about a romance between a legal secretary

He's her dream boyfriend, with a drug problem that was cured long ago and flowing blond hair that is scrupulously clean. Of course, their relationship is threatened when their worlds collide. "She's the guardian of her 16-year-old sister. Cassie, and her sister becomes pregnant by the drummer in the band." Chandley said. That's not all: the heroine, to the alarm of her fancy-free beau, ends up pregnant, too, even though she had thought she was infertile

But the fictional problems of these characters seem simple compared with the author's real difficulties in trying to have her completed manuscript published. Already at work on a second book, even though no one has bought the first. Chandley is longing for some agent, some editor, some publisher to take an interest. If one does, she hopes, her book might be one of the 1,500 romance novels published in the United States and Canada each year, not to mention translations around the world.

The literati may sneer, but publishers desperate for profit cannot ignore romance novels, which are a \$75 million industry and account for 42 percent of mass-market paper-back fiction sales in the United States, according to industry

Romance novels have a loval readership that allows them to flourish even when critically acclaimed literature

Before the 1980s, most romance novels were set in distant times and places, with men on white horses sweeping impressionable young women off their feet. In the past 10 years, the romance genre has oroadened considerably to encompass such devices as ghost stories, reincarnation and time travel. But many new books are also tackling contemporary topics from homelessness to divorce to

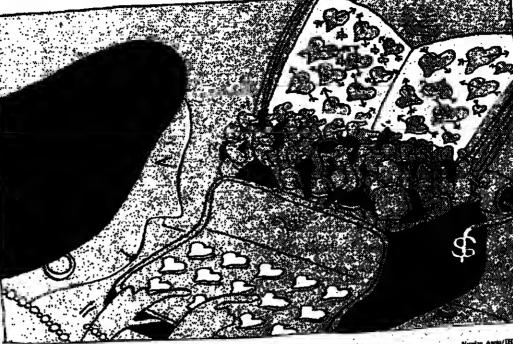
Whatever the new directions, they seem to be working.

At Avon Books, said Bruce Brill, a vice president and director of sales, the romance novel line has generated \$500 million in net revenues since it was formed in 1972. single parenthood. With the publisher now offering six or seven new romance titles a month, Brill said, the total could reach \$1 billion by 2000. And at Barnes & Noble Bookstores Inc., which estimated several years ago that the average romance reader spent \$1,200 a year on these books, Karen Patterson, the romance buyer, said customers rarely purchased just one book at a time.

"They're very regular customers," she said, "We have a romance newsletter that goes out every two months and they come in with little checks in the boxes beside the titles. They know their authors and they know what they want." Still romance writers say the New York publishers who depend on their business treat them with less than com-

"They love depressing literary fiction," said Robin Lee Hatcher, president of the Romance Writers of America and the author of 17 novels, "They love books that say, "Here's life; let me depress you for a few hours and at the end you'll know that there's no hope left, life is awful and we all die. But popular fiction gives you hope for what you believe in."

Maryann Palumbo, the vice president for marketing at Penguin U. S. A., said that while romance authors might



grouse that their advances were small (\$3,000 to \$5,000 is common for a first book), the writers were treated with care. But she did say that in a business of books written primarily by women, about women and for women (most f whose editors are women, too), it is sometimes difficult

for male publishing types to understand.

Take the cover art, for instance. For years, male art directors invariably designed what people in the business call "clench" covers - depictions of chesty men grasping subservient, bosomy women. But after readers spoke up, the covers started to change, Today, more covers show sery men alone, usually with their shirts bursting open. "When we have pictures of male models, the men will never pick out the ones the women find attractive, Palumbo said, "Different things appeal to different kinds

At the same time, the world of romance novels is a hardscrabble one for new writers, some of whom decided to try their hand at the genre after reading the books avidly for try their hand at the genre after reading the books avidly for years. "This is the only area I've seen where people stand up and say, 'That's how I got my start — by reading novels,' said Liz Perl, Avon's publicity director. "Some people just keep trying, sending in countless manuscripts, But for every one that makes it, there are tons that don't."

The dream of making it in the world of romance novels is what drew 1,500 women, and a conspicuous handful of men, to the Romance Writers of America convention in St. Louis. Missouri, a few weeks ago. The anthors, almost

St. Louis, Missouri, a few weeks ago, The anthors, almost all unpublished, attended seminars on plot development, manuscript preparation and police work (where writers who want murder in their novels learned, for instance, that antifreeze is tasty and makes for good poison). They met their favorite published authors, and they beard again and

ACROSS

Vapid

again that while romance encompassed many subgenres, there were still rigid norms to be followed.

"The most important thing is the romance." said Doretta Thompson, 37, who lives in Ontario. Thompson is at work on two novels, one involving a poor young woman who falls in love with a rich man against the backdrop of Broadway at the turn of the century. "And then they have to deal with conflict, both external and internal," she said.

And, of course, the conclusions are the same. "After the And, or course, the concusions are the same. After the conflict, which brings them together and keeps them apart, it always has to have a happy ending, said Patricia Shimmin, 42, of Bloomington, Indiana. She is writing a novel about a woman who, after meeting a straitlaced advertising executive at an anti-eviction rally (he works for the apartment building). for the apartment building), prevails on his generosity to finance a homeless shelter run by her family.

"Romance novels always take you someplace you can't

go yourself." Shimmin said.
Would-be novelists could learn a thing or two from Nora Roberts, an immensely successful author who has graduated from Harlequin-style series romances - which are numbered, have a uniform number of pages, and bear covers that look alike - into books that people buy just because she wrote them.

"I'm an instinctual writer, not really trained," said Roberts, who has written more than 80 books. She seems." to have the quality that romance novelists need the most: a love of romance. She also isn't opposed to a little passion in the pages. "The wonderful thing about this kind of writing is that you can have incredible sex with all types of men in complete safety and your husband doesn't even have to be jealous," she said.

PEOPLE

Vampire Author Sinks Fangs Into Tom Cruise

How's this for a backhanded compliment: Tora. Cruise is too "Mom and apple pie" to be cast as a French-speaking, semi-androgy-nous vampire from the 19th century, according to the author Anne Rice. Cruise and Brad Pitt have been miscast in the lead roles in the film version of her novel "Interview with the Vampire, she says. "It's like casting Huck Fran and Tora Saw-yer," she said, adding that Cruise should do himself and everyone else a service and withdraw.

Michael Jackson launched the Asian leg of his world tour on Monday in Bangkok with a news conference at which he spoke eight words and left hundreds of female fans screaming his name. Jackson said only, "I love you. Thank you very very much," and left the stage waving Irom a three-wheeled Thai taxi known as a tuk-tuk. ... U. S. Embers officials are remine South Embassy officials are urging South Korea to reconsider its refusal to allow Jackson to perform in Seoul.

A Gallup poll of moviegoers for Entertainment Weekly magazine shows Clint Eastwood and Julia Roberts are the public's favorite actor and actress among those cur-rently working. Asked what type of movie Arnold Schwarzenegger should do next, 25 percent said action comedy, 20 percent said ac-tion and (sorry, Arnold) 40 percent said they "couldn't care less."

The Little Mermaid had her 80th birthday on Monday, and an ambassador, a military band and a fire brigade turned up for the party. The girl-sized bronze, at the harbor in Completon and a cast of in the larbor in Completon. in Copenhagen, was created in trib-ute to Hans Christian Andersen, who in 1834 wrote a fairy tale about a sea king a daughter who fell m love with a prince.

Doeseld Trump, famous for naming buildings after himself, said Monday that his unborn daughter with Maria Maples may be named after his Trump Tower neighbor. Tiffany.

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WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

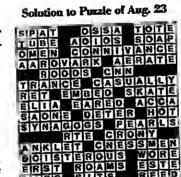
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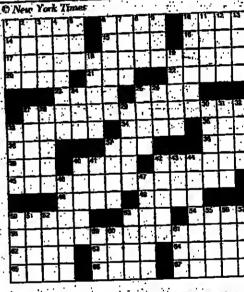
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